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181054

**Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice
Multi-jurisdictional Information
Systems Study**

Phase II Final Report

Prepared for

**Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
Office of Science and Technology**

Submitted by

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Executive Summary

This report summarizes the results of seventeen select law enforcement/criminal justice multi-jurisdictional information system on-site evaluations conducted by the Center for Technology Commercialization, Inc. (CTC) as part of a grant from the National Institute of Justice, Office of Science and Technology (Grant Number 97-LB-VX-K102). This study was performed as Phase II of a two-part project, which was initially undertaken in 1997.

Purpose/Objectives

The purpose of this study was to closely examine the seventeen identified criminal justice information systems, which represent a cross-section of regional, State, and local/municipal multi-jurisdictional information systems, to: (1) Ascertain what the systems purport to do and whom they serve; (2) Identify the duplicative multi-jurisdictional law enforcement systems and gaps; (3) Identify the funding sources of the systems; and (4) Establish a multi-user custom database.

Target Audience

We hope that this report will be read by and benefit jurisdictions developing or upgrading multi-jurisdictional information systems. Specifically, States, municipalities and cities; persons responsible for authorizing funds for information systems, such as state legislators, county commissioners or executives; Federal granting agencies; system users; and system vendors.

This report provides information on seventeen diverse systems to those seeking advice on obtaining and managing a successful multi-jurisdictional information system. The information will include funding options, the importance of engaging the user community in system development and the utilization of advisory/policy boards for strategic planning.

Methodology

We performed face-to-face interviews of both system managers and system users from May-August 1999. Most interviews with system

managers included a period of informal discussion about the system (averaging 2-4 hours) as well as time to answer an eight-page questionnaire that asked detailed questions about the system, its capabilities, funding levels and sources. The system user interviews were shorter (three-page questionnaire) and provided information to help us ascertain whether the system worked as well for the users as the system managers thought it did. Both survey instruments are available in Appendix A.

The seventeen systems include:

- 4 Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems
- 7 State Criminal Justice Information Systems
- 2 County Justice Systems
- 1 City Justice System
- 1 Regional Criminal Justice Information System
- 1 State Firearms Registry
- 1 State Sex Offender Registry

Findings

- The systems provide a wide array of information services to the criminal justice agencies in their states and communities. Sixteen of the seventeen systems provide information services beyond law enforcement. Prosecutors, courts, non-criminal justice agencies and private citizens also use or have direct or indirect access to many of these systems.
- The systems gather information on incidents, suspects, arrestees, victims, stolen items and vehicles, warrants, firearms and court dispositions. Personal data on individuals who are arrested is gathered, mugshots are taken and fingerprint impressions are stored and analyzed. Information is entered at both central and remote sites, often including mobile data terminals.
- Changes and/or upgrades were occurring throughout all of the systems we evaluated. Most of these changes were generated--at least in part--by new national initiatives, such as NCIC 2000 and IAFIS. NCIC 2000 and/or IAFIS "standards" were often supplemented by additional applications from State or local users to help tailor systems to individual needs.
- All of the information systems provide services or links vertically--to other governmental units--or horizontally--to other law enforcement agencies--and in most cases, they provide both. The vertical and horizontal links are what make the systems truly multi-jurisdictional in nature, serving all levels of local law

enforcement, courts, prosecutors, State offices, Highway Departments, schools, etc.

- In general, success of the diverse information systems evaluated for this study can be grouped into the following four categories: (1) Effective leadership; (2) Strategic planning; (3) Partnerships with users and the vendor community; and (4) Ability to identify funding sources.
- Strategic planning was a key element in successful systems. Managers of virtually all the systems we examined were thinking strategically, with long-term goals toward which they were working. Effective strategic planning will envision the future of the system, outlining for an organization anticipated growth of the system and allowing for the manager to plan for those changes with a "ground-up" approach focusing on the users of the system.
- Effective multi-jurisdictional information systems owed their success largely to the people who managed and used them, not the technology on which they operated. Most problems were not due to inadequate technology, but individuals not willing to work out the management and ownership issues associated with running a multi-jurisdictional information system.
- At the onset of this project, we assumed that there would be a fair amount of duplication in the systems selected for this study. However, we found that duplication of systems and system capabilities was not extensive. When duplication was identified, it was evident only in certain elements of some systems, such as booking information from arrests.
- Funding for these systems typically originated from the government entity that funds the managing agency (i.e., State Legislature or county commission). When Federal funds were used, they were primarily for enhancements to the systems or for equipment purchases/upgrades, not for annual operating expenses. A major Federal role, however, has emerged with the development of IAFIS, NIBRS, NCIC 2000 and other similar systems. These Federal initiatives have forced State and local information systems to integrate their systems to enhance the totality of a cohesive national criminal justice information system, resulting in greater public safety, officer safety and information dissemination.

Conclusion

We have learned that these types of systems are forcing dramatic changes to the criminal justice system as we have known it. Officers are safer on the streets not only because queries for identification are done in real time, but also because the information provided is more accurate and complete when delivered.

The new, more robust systems of tomorrow--which are being developed today--will be seamless by design, more efficient and will serve a multitude of users, integrating not only law enforcement, but fire and emergency services, hospitals, schools, city and county administrators, and public works as well.

Introduction

I. Purpose of this Report

This report summarizes the results of seventeen select law enforcement/criminal justice multi-jurisdictional information system on-site evaluations conducted by the Center for Technology Commercialization, Inc. (CTC) as part of a grant from the National Institute of Justice, Office of Science and Technology (NIJ) (Grant Number 97-LB-VX-K102).

The purpose of this study was to closely examine the seventeen identified multi-jurisdictional information systems to:

- 1) **Ascertain what the systems purport to do and whom they serve;**
- 2) **Identify the duplicative multi-jurisdictional law enforcement systems and gaps;**
- 3) **Identify the funding sources of the systems; and**
- 4) **Establish a multi-user custom database.**

The seventeen systems represent a cross-section of regional, State, and municipal multi-jurisdictional information systems chosen according to criteria described in detail in Chapter 4. NIJ was interested in the results face-to-face interviews would produce for these detailed evaluations as a follow up to Phase I of this study, which relied upon written, mailed questionnaires.

The systems selected for this project were all chosen from the first phase of this study; they were not randomly selected or chosen because they were nationally recognized successes or represented a "best practice model." It is not the intent of this report to present a comprehensive "best practices" guide to the reader, but rather to summarize findings of a select number of detailed evaluations.

This report will discuss several individual success stories, as well as some overall trends in multi-jurisdictional information systems. We believe that many of the "lessons learned" from these seventeen systems can be of use to other jurisdictions in the law

enforcement/criminal justice community who are in the process of building or renovating information systems. We hope that this report will serve as a valuable tool and guide to those jurisdictions involved in developing or re-engineering existing multi-jurisdictional information systems.

This report does not attempt to recommend changes or improvements to the systems we evaluated. We did, however, report on improvements and organizational conditions that system managers or users related to us--allowing us to draw inferences and conclusions. Due to the fact that the systems covered a wide range of capabilities, making comparisons between systems was difficult. This report will chart trends and innovations broadly among the systems evaluated, without making many direct comparisons between the systems studied.

During this study every effort was made to ascertain current year and developmental funding levels and funding sources for each of the systems evaluated. This information could be valuable to other jurisdictions or States preparing to renovate or develop new information systems. Some of the funding mechanisms were very creative, incorporating Federal, State and/or local funding and often leveraging one source of funding off another. In most instances, successful innovations and renovations among the various systems were due to persistent individual efforts to obtain maximum funding from numerous potential sources. Some of the lessons learned in obtaining adequate funding are discussed in Chapter 6.

After tabulating the data from Phase I and undertaking Phase II, we assumed that we would discover a fair amount of duplication of (1) systems and (2) system functions. Instead, what we found was remarkably little duplication. Most systems were not duplicative, but complimentary to existing information systems. We did discover some duplication of system functions and data entry, but still not a substantial amount. Our findings on the issue of duplication are discussed in greater detail in Chapter 6.

This report provides a discussion of the seventeen systems evaluated for this project. Each site visit is summarized in a similar fashion, with common questions asked and answered and prevalent themes discussed. Those summaries can be found in Chapter 5.

A database containing the results of the evaluations has been created and is provided on disk to accompany this report. The database is designed to allow inquiries on common types of

hardware or software, as well other queries on system capabilities and users.

II. Overview of Phase I Study

The goal of Phase I of this project was to identify specific system(s), system capabilities and funding sources, specifically:

- Identify those multi-jurisdictional information systems that exist at the local, municipal, State and Federal levels;
- Determine who manages those systems;
- Determine what these information systems claim to do, including services and information provided;
- Establish whom these systems serve;
- Find out who funds these systems (local, municipal State, and Federal share); and
- Prepare an inventory catalog of these systems, creating a database for future inquiry for NIJ.

In late 1997 and early 1998, CTC mailed 4,373 surveys to selected Federal, State and local law enforcement/criminal justice agencies or departments. Survey returns totaled 716—or a 16.4% rate of return. We learned that multi-jurisdictional information systems are managed at all levels of government, and even if a department does not manage a system, it most likely participates in one or more systems.

Phase I returns lacked adequate information regarding the level of funding and the various sources of funding. We later determined that while this was a fair and important question, it was one that was difficult to answer, due in part to the multitude of funding sources and complexities of funding cycles. Therefore, providing accurate funding information for all seventeen systems was a major goal of Phase II.

Drawing from both Phase I and Phase II data and comparing that to what was in place ten years ago, the following changes in the evolution of information systems are quite evident:

- Crime analysis and other specialized intelligence functions have been significantly enhanced;

- Consolidation of services, particularly the development of regional communications, dispatch and records management systems have flourished as more agencies have had to increase services with less funding;
- Multi-jurisdictional information systems, especially those incorporating the non-criminal justice community (i.e., State Highway Departments, children's protective services, universities, etc.) are becoming the standard for the future; and
- Forensic information systems have been developed to meet the requirements of crime scene investigators.

III. Target Audience

The intended audience for this report represents a cross section of criminal justice practitioners and "key stakeholders" in information management, including:

- States, municipalities and counties considering developing or upgrading multi-jurisdictional information systems. This includes law enforcement, criminal justice, prosecutors, courts, correctional services, juvenile justice and other non-criminal justice agencies, such as social services or highway departments.
- Persons responsible for authorizing funds for information systems, such as state legislators, county commissioners or executives, and Federal granting agencies. It is critical to have support from those who hold the purse strings and information in this report may help to inform funding authorities of the developmental needs and maintenance costs of comprehensive multi-jurisdictional information systems.
- Federal agencies. There are a number of Federal agencies that have the responsibility of developing and implementing complimentary systems that must interface with State, regional and other local multi-jurisdictional systems.
- System users. Needs of the end users, such as police officers on the street, police records clerks, judges, clerks of court, prosecutors, etc., are often neglected when

information systems are developed or upgraded. Many of the systems highlighted in this report were developed with input from the end user community.

- System vendors. The adage that the vendor drives the information technology no longer holds true for information systems. The successful systems evaluated in this study were all developed (hardware and software) according to the needs of the law enforcement agency or department. Vendors who were willing to enter into long-term business partnerships oftentimes shared in the success of the project.

IV. Project Support

In addition to CTC's Public Safety Technology Center staff, the support and technical expertise provided by the following individuals, who were consultants to this project, was invaluable:

- Dr. Robert Apsler, Ph.D., Assistant Clinical Professor of Psychology, Harvard Medical School
- G. Thomas Steele, Commander of Alexandria Police Department (VA) Information Management Division
- Clay Taylor, Senior Corporal, Texas Department of Public Safety

Objectives

There were four major objectives for this project:

1) Ascertain whether the systems identified do what they purport to do

- Face-to-face evaluations were conducted with both system managers and system users to get detailed, accurate information on the systems and on whether they actually do what they purported to do in the Phase I questionnaire.

2) Identify the duplicative multi-jurisdictional law enforcement systems and gaps

- By way of informal discussions and formal interviews, we were able to identify duplication that exists for system users, as well as any gaps that were identified by the end user. System managers were asked specific questions regarding methods to reduce redundancy. We examined whether the systems duplicated other existing or developmental systems, and whether such duplication was complimentary or superfluous. Attention was also given to identifying system gaps or shortfalls, as identified by system managers and/or users.

3) Identify the funding sources of the systems

- Systems cost centers were explored during the financial analysis. We identified the level and source of financial support being applied to the programs.
- Attention was given to acquiring accurate funding data for both developmental costs and annual operating costs.

4) Establish a multi-user custom database system

- The database that was developed for Phase I using MS Access was made more flexible so that it might be used for different queries and data elements through the development of a generic report module. A separate database has been developed for capturing and analyzing the data from Phase II. This database provides for a systematic examination of characteristics of the various systems.

Methodology

I. System Selection

A requirement for this study was to perform detailed evaluations of 15-20 of the multi-jurisdictional information systems identified in the Phase I study.

For Phase II, we initially selected fourteen agencies, operating nineteen systems, at which to conduct site visits and interview system managers and end users of the systems to gather more in-depth information to achieve the objectives of this study. We were able to perform evaluations on all but one agency that managed two of those systems. The Washington State Patrol was in the process of upgrading the Washington State Identification System and undergoing a Federal audit on their Automated Fingerprint Identification System, and could not meet with us until fall, which was well after our time line permitted for this project. As a result, we visited thirteen agencies and evaluated seventeen multi-jurisdictional information systems managed by those agencies.

In developing the criteria for selection of sites for this project, we first evaluated the 716 returns received from our Phase I study and then matched them with the selection criteria developed by NIJ. In addition, to avoid any duplication of effort, certain states and all Federal systems were not evaluated because of other ongoing efforts known to NIJ, to review some of those systems.

All systems considered for Phase II evaluation were "multi-jurisdictional" in nature. Using the definition from Phase I, *only* multi-jurisdictional information systems were considered for Phase II. The definition adopted for this study follows:

A multi-jurisdictional information system provides law enforcement/criminal justice agencies access to data on criminals and other crime-related information, which leads to a more effective and efficient law enforcement effort. The term multi-jurisdictional can apply to any combination of two or more local, state or federal agencies/jurisdictions.

The following criteria was developed to determine which of the systems to evaluate:

- 1) Multi-state system;**
- 2) System funded by the state at greater than \$4 million;**
- 3) System with a vertical cross-section of users (i.e. courts, corrections, social services and non-law enforcement agencies);**
- 4) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency; and**
- 5) System with a horizontal representation of users (i.e., police departments, sheriff's offices, state police).**

Using the above criteria, we had over forty sites that appeared to qualify for this study. After a number of phone calls to many of the system managers of the initial forty sites, the list of qualified systems was further reduced. In an effort to (1) achieve an equitable geographic representation of systems from across the country and (2) find a cross-section of both State and local/municipal systems, we reduced the list to the initial 19 mentioned above. With the Washington State Patrol (two systems) unable to participate, there were a total of seventeen systems evaluated for this project.

The systems selected met between three and five of the above criteria and provide a broad range of agencies that cover nine states in all regions of the country. We found that few systems could meet all five of the selection criteria (Michigan's Law Enforcement Information Network being the only one). For example, the source of funding is primarily based on the government entity that manages the system. Systems are either State systems and funded largely by the State or local/municipal systems and funded by a local authority. In addition, although some of the systems do not appear to be "multi-state" at first glance, most of these systems have communication links to each other through the major Federal systems, thus meeting our definition of a "multi-jurisdiction information system."

The seventeen systems fall into the following categories:

- 4 Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems
- 7 State Criminal Justice Information Systems

- 2 County Justice Systems
- 1 City Justice System
- 1 Regional Criminal Justice Information System
- 1 State Firearms Registry
- 1 State Sex Offender Registry

We found that virtually all of the systems evaluated are in the process of being upgraded and all require the vast majority of funding to come from local and state governments. In addition, all of the information systems provide services or links vertically--to other governmental units--or horizontally--to other law enforcement agencies--and in most cases, they provide both. The vertical and horizontal links are what make the systems evaluated truly multi-jurisdictional in nature, serving all levels of local law enforcement, courts, prosecutors, State offices, Highway Departments, schools, etc.

II. Notification of Interviewees

- **System Managers**

After we identified the systems to be evaluated, we notified each of the agency/system managers by mail of their selection and requested their participation in this study. We then followed-up with telephone calls to the system managers, verifying our data about the system, and to schedule the in-person interviews.

- **System Users**

System users were not contacted prior to conducting the on-site interviews with the system managers. We did not want the system managers to pre-plan who would be interviewed from the user community. In most instances, we utilized the user community information from the system manager interview and made arrangements to visit a number of users later during the same visit. Since these interviews were very short and uncomplicated, we were quite successful with this method and believe that we received accurate user impressions of the systems.

Table 4.1 Selection Criteria

State	System Name	Selection Criteria				
		1	2	3	4	5
OH	Northwest Ohio Regional Information System (NORIS)	X		X	X	X
CO	Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC)	X	X	X		X
CT	Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)	X	X	X		X
CT	Connecticut On Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing Collection System (COLLECT)	X		X		X
FL	Florida Crimes Information System (FCIC)	X	X	X		X
MA	Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)	X	X	X		X
MI	Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN)	X	X	X	X	X
MI	Automated Pistol Registration System (APRIS)	X		X		X
NC	Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN)	X		X		X
NC	State Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	X		X		X
TX	Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)	X		X		X
TX	Texas Crime Information Center (TCIC)	X		X		X
VA	Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)	X		X		X
VA	Sex Offender Registry	X		X		X
FL	Palm Beach Law Enforcement Management System (PALMS)	X		X	X	X
TX	Integrated Justice System, Travis County, TX (IJS)	X		X	X	X
CO	Police Information Management System, Aurora, CO (PIMS)	X		X	X	X

Selection Criteria Key:

- 1 Multi-state system
- 2 System funded by the state at greater than \$4 million
- 3 System with a vertical cross-section of users (i.e. courts, corrections, social services and non-law enforcement agencies)
- 4 System funded largely by a municipal/local agency
- 5 System with a horizontal representation of users (i.e., police departments, sheriff's offices, state police)

III. Survey Instruments

We developed two survey instruments that were used to conduct on-site interviews. The first survey was a detailed eight-page questionnaire for system managers (See Appendix A-1). The second survey was a simple three-page questionnaire designed for system users (See Appendix A-2).

▪ The System Manager Survey

The aim of the System Manager Survey was to obtain from system managers or administrators as much information about the system--its usage, capabilities, limitations and funding--as possible.

Information obtained from the System Manager Survey included:

- System capabilities
- Categories of information entered into the system
- Data entered into the system
- Who enters information into the system
- How information is entered into the system
- Who has access and how is the system accessed by users
- Hardware and software used
- The role of vendors in hardware and software development
- The role of vendors in ongoing technical support
- Security precautions to prevent tampering with the system
- System users
- The nature of duplicative systems
- The greatest benefits of the system
- Improvements needed to make the system more efficient
- Funding information

▪ The User Community Survey

The purpose of the User Community Survey was to allow frequent users to relate their impressions of the system. We interviewed a wide range of users, including court clerks,

beat officers, U.S. Marshals, dispatch clerks, criminal investigators, and intake clerks. At the onset of this project, we assumed that, oftentimes, system managers and users would not have the same impressions about the systems. After completing our study, however, this assumption was not verified. Generally users were as satisfied with the systems as the systems managers told us they were.

Some of the information obtained from the User Community Survey included:

- Frequency of use of the system
- Usefulness of data from the system
- Accuracy of data from the system
- Speed of access to information
- Reliability of the system
- Suggestions for improvements in the system
- The greatest benefits of the system

IV. Test Cases

Prior to finalizing the survey instruments, we conducted field tests of the instruments on two departments, the Alexandria (VA), Police Department and the Massachusetts State Police.

Alexandria Justice Information System (AJIS) Alexandria Police Department Alexandria, Virginia

Our test interview of Alexandria Police Department's AJIS was very informative. The Supervisor of the Records Management Division found most of the questions direct and easy to understand. The only major changes we made to the interview form after this interview were in re-ordering some of the questions to achieve a better flow in the line of questioning.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)
Department of State Police
Sudbury, Massachusetts

The test interview was conducted with the Commander of the Identification Section who is overseeing the development of an upgraded AFIS. The new system is to replace the first statewide AFIS that was installed in 1984. The Captain had recently gone through a substantial review of customer needs, technology improvements and system requirements. Additional documentation of State Police research on future AFIS systems was provided to CTC. From this interview, several minor changes were made in the interview form and the order of the questions was slightly revised. The direction of the study, however, was reaffirmed by the interview.

System Summaries

Chapter 5 provides brief summaries of the seventeen systems evaluated for this study. All interviews were performed between May and August 1999. Completed manager and user community survey forms, as well as additional written information on the systems, are provided in Appendix B.

I. Regional Systems

Northwest Ohio Regional Information System Toledo, Ohio

Elements of the System

- The Northwest Ohio Regional Information System (NORIS) was formed in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (CJCC) in Northwest Ohio. NORIS develops and maintains an integrated and independent criminal justice information system. NORIS provides online access to the Ohio Law Enforcement Automated Data Systems (LEADS) and tracks and records traffic citations from participating agencies throughout the state of Ohio.
- NORIS provides access to its users to both the federal NCIC and NLETS systems.
- The counterpart to NORIS is the Data Center, which has provided hardware and the data communications facilities to support NORIS since 1988. The service is provided for twenty-four hours a day, seven-days a week to all participants. The data center also maintains online connections to the E-911 computer located in Lucas County. This allows all E-911 systems that are connected to the system to share information.
- NORIS uses mainframe and mini systems for its hardware but is changing over to a PC network system by the end of 1999. Hardware being used at this time is a Unisys 2200 with the mini system a Hewlett-Packard 3000. The PC network is running Windows NT.

Management of the System

- NORIS allows access into the criminal history and crime analysis databases. The system also allows tracking of violent criminals and limited use of gang tracking and registered sex offenders.
- Databases shared with other agencies include wanted persons, missing persons, restraining orders, inmate tracking, stolen vehicles and stolen guns.
- NORIS allows shared digitized mugshots, bicycle registration, concealed handgun licenses, and lost property access to all users.
- All information entered into NORIS is entered at a central site. Participant jurisdictions are responsible for the accuracy of the information they provide to NORIS.
- Criminal Justice agencies sharing the system include the city of Toledo Police Department and the Lucas County Sheriff's Department, as well as both municipal and county courts.
- We interviewed Patrick Wright, Director of NORIS. The completed interview is attached as Appendix B-1.

User Issues

- The end users of the system include all cities, courts and police departments in Lucas County, the prosecutor's office, records clerks, state highway patrol, the workers comp board, alcohol and beverage control, regional drug task forces and most federal agencies--for a total of about 2,400 total users.
- About 40% of the users of NORIS have "query only" access to the system, while the remaining 60% are full participants, with the capability to send data to NORIS. Some "query only" agencies include the Toledo School Board, the housing department and child protective services.
- A policy making board--the NORIS Advisory Board--meets once a month. All seven jurisdictions who participate financially in the system are represented in the Advisory Board
- The greatest benefit of the system to the user community appears to be the interoperability NORIS provides to centralized

- In the system manager's opinion, the most significant change needed to improve PIMS would be to run the system off the World Wide Web, the Internet or Virtual Private Networks. This would not only be the most user-friendly configuration, but would allow for the greatest access to information the quickest.

User Issues

- The user community includes law enforcement, prosecutors, task forces, courts, the City Manager's Office, the Colorado Department of Public Safety, CCIC, probation, the MetroGang Task Force, the City of Aurora's CAD, GIS, and Financial Management Office, and Federal agencies.
- All law enforcement/criminal justice agencies have direct access to the system. Non-criminal justice agencies have "need-to-know" or limited access to specified data.
- Users access PIMS by way of PC terminals, laptops, mobile data terminals and the Internet.
- Security precautions designed for the system include: access passwords for the users, activity logs, a tracer system, firewalls, a proxy-server and audits.
- All data entry for PIMS is performed by certified records clerks from either the Aurora Police Department of the City of Aurora. Approximately 25-30 records clerks have the authority to enter information into the system.
- User interviews were conducted with Steve Conner, Patrol officer for Aurora Police Department; Debbie Gallegos, Lead Patrol Reporting Clerk for Aurora Police Department; Jerry Ceja, Marshal for the City of Aurora; and Frank Fredricks from the local Federal HIDTA.

Funding

- Some seed money for PIMS was provided by federal COPS-MORE grants, but most funding is provided locally. The annual budget for PIMS is approximately \$800,000.
- Aurora Police Department has a COPS-MORE grant to study the time-savings of PIMS, as it impacts the use of officer time for queries for community policing.

Vendor Partnerships

- Versaterm provides 24-hour a day, 7-day a week dial-in technical support.
- The vendor also holds an annual user meeting to update users on software capabilities. Other fee for service training is available upon request.
- The police department has been very pleased with the quality of technical support provided by the vendor.

Miscellaneous

- System Manager and User Community interviews and supporting documents can be found in Appendix B-17.

User Issues

- Users include all law enforcement in the State, prosecutors, task forces, courts, prisons, the Colorado Department of Transportation, emergency operations centers, the Department of Motor Vehicles and the National Weather Service. Federal users include multi-agency task forces, the local HIDTA, the local RISS, EPIC, and others. There are a total of approximately 8,000 users of CCIC.
- Prosecutors, prisons and courts access CCIC through their own systems, but still have direct data access.
- Non-criminal justice agencies have "query only" access to CCIC. CCIC posts administrative messages and weather updates through these agencies.
- Users from all agencies are linked for both direct access and indirect access to the system by way of fixed terminals, laptops, and mobile data terminals.
- Redundancy through better coordination between component jurisdictions is encouraged and rewarded by grant awards to agencies that comply with the CCIC's specifications.
- All users are limited to three standardized formats for data entry, which increases the ease of use of the system and ability to read the data received from a query.

Funding

- Funding was provided initially by some small federal project grants, but currently has an annual budget provided by the State of \$4 million. This cost includes personnel costs, but not facility costs.

Vendor Partnerships

- There is no vendor partnership within the CCIC. All training and technical support was done in-house.

Miscellaneous

- Addition information, including organizational charts, screen printouts, a list of the CCIC Board of Directors and a CCIC leaflet can be found in Appendix B-2.

Connecticut Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

Middletown, Connecticut

Elements of the System

- Connecticut State Police manage the State's central repository of fingerprint records for all State and municipal police agencies.
- AFIS operates on a 1994 NEC mainframe with UNIX-based workstations.
- Workstations are in the Connecticut State Police (CSP) crime lab, CSP Bureau of Identification, Hartford (CT) Police Department and the Rhode Island State Police. LIVESCAN entry of images is not being used.
- NEC provides software through a product called ACOS.
- System encodes, stores, searches and matches fingerprint images for ten print and forensic identification purposes.
- Currently there is not a link into Federal systems, although the planning process has started for connection into the FBI Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS).
- Currently there are 1.5 million print cards on file.

Management of the System

- Although agency support to the program was outstanding, the leadership of Bureau of Identification was undergoing change when the site visit was conducted.
- A steering committee reviews new ideas and broader issues and provides direction to the agency.
- CSP advised that the state had encountered a legal issue with their new AFIS system that put on hold live scan and remote workstations. The legal issue pertained to the Y2K fix, for which NEC had not provided documentation of the fix.
- The Connecticut AFIS provides service to both Connecticut and Rhode Island. They are currently working with the judiciary for an on-line booking system. Through a monthly technology meeting that CSP had with the Connecticut Chiefs of Police, the State

data systems. Users of the system are forced into a uniform entry for data.

- We conducted two user interviews with Maggie Thurber, Clerk of the Court for the Toledo Municipal Court, and Sgt. Louis Deringer, from Toledo Police Department Records Division. Those interviews are provided in Appendix B-1.

Funding

- Funding for NORIS is provided primarily through local agencies, which pay user fees to participate in the system. User fees range from \$6,300 to \$12,000 annually per agency, depending upon their size and access capabilities.
- State funding is about \$30,000 annually.
- Federal funding is about \$45,000 annually.
- Local funding is about \$2.7 million annually.

Vendor Partnerships

- All training and software was developed in-house and consists of train-the-trainer protocol.
- One reason for the phasing out of the mainframe and minis by the end of 1999 is that maintaining 24-hour a day, 7-day a week support was very costly.

II. State Systems

Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) Denver, Colorado

Elements of the System

- The Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) is a computerized information system serving all criminal justice agencies in Colorado. Its mission is to provide accurate, complete and timely documented criminal justice information to prevent crime; identify offenders and their current status; identify the nature and extent of reported crime; find missing children; and recover stolen property. The CCIC telecommunications network enables all

criminal justice entities to exchange information to maximize interagency cooperation and coordination--all in the interest of public safety.

- The managing organization for CCIC is the Colorado Bureau of Investigation.
- Hardware being used by CCIC is a DECS 6000 mainframe and various NCIC 2000 compliant PC networks. Commercial and in-house software is being used. The custom in-house software was developed by Public Service, Inc.
- The system is tied to several National databases including NCIC, NLETS, U.S. Departments of State, Agriculture, Defense, Justice, Treasury, and Labor, the Federal Protective Service, INS, INSA, INTERPOL, the National fingerprint file, the Naval Investigative Service, the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the USAF Office of Special Investigations, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Postal Service, and the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program.

Management of the System

- CCIC contains criminal history and rap sheet information, including incidents, suspects, victims, and arrestees. Data entered includes name, address, date-of-birth, and fingerprints.
- Data is entered via direct data entry and scanners. Seventeen LIVESCAN units feed data into CCIC as well.
- CCIC provides a central index of people, things, and events of official interest to more than one agency.
- An advisory board made up of participating agencies advises on all policy-related changes to the system
- According to the system manager, the greatest benefits of the system are the accessibility of complete, timely, accurate data; the ability to catch offenders and close cases; and the convenience of "one-stop shopping" for all crime-related information.
- We interviewed Gray Buckley, Inspector in Charge of Information Programs, Colorado Bureau of Investigation. That interview can be found in Appendix B-2.

county attorney, constables, justices of the peace and some private employers.

- Non-criminal justice agencies, multi-jurisdictional task forces, Federal agencies (i.e., INS) and non-criminal justice state agencies (i.e., ABC) have indirect access to IJS. All criminal justice agencies in the county have direct access to the system.
- Users enter information at a central site and from remote sites, and beginning in late 1999, from Mobile Data Terminals (MDT).
- We conducted two user interviews: Helena Polanco, Supervisor of Central Warrants for the Travis County Sheriff's Office; and Sgt. Paul Knight, Criminal Investigator for the Travis County Sheriff's Office. Those interviews can be found in Appendix B-16.

Funding

- IJS was developed with \$22 million in local funding.
- Some state funding was provided (approximately \$100,000) for two LIVESCAN units.
- Some Federal funding was provided (approximately \$400,000) for the purchase of laptop computers.
- Personnel and facility maintenance costs are not included in the above funding numbers.
- User fees are charged for non-criminal justice users of IJS.

Vendor Partnerships

- All vendors (for both hardware and software) have major offices in the Austin area. IBM subcontracted with two other companies to initially install the PC Network for IJS, and was given high marks by the managing organization for its work in getting the system up and running. IBM maintains a technical support office in the Sheriff's Office.
- Tiburon and AMA both have offices in Austin, and, by contract, both are required to support IJS for 20-hours a week on-site. Tiburon was given an especially high ranking by the system manager for its technical support of IJS.

Miscellaneous

- See IJS matrix and completed interview forms, provided in Appendix B-16.

IV. Local Systems

Police Information Management System (PIMS) Aurora, Colorado

Elements of the System

- The Police Information Management System (PIMS) connects all of the City of Aurora, Colorado and is managed by the Aurora Police Department.
- PIMS capabilities include: criminal histories, crime analysis, violent criminal tracking, wanted persons, missing persons, restraining orders, sex offenders, parole/release information, inmate tracking, stolen vehicles, stolen guns, pawn shops, and career criminals.
- Information entered into the system includes incidents, suspects, victims, arrestees and summons. Data includes name, address, date of birth, aliases, fingerprints and mugshots.
- PIMS uses AS-400 and KC-570 HP minis and a Compaq PC Network. Software is customized commercial by the Canadian company Versaterm.

Management of the System

- PIMS is somewhat duplicative with CCIC (discussed in "State Systems" above), but both systems are compatible. The PIMS manager would suggest having a T-1 line into CCIC to help reduce duplication.
- The greatest benefit of the system is the ability to store all data in one central location. Data is then easily accessible.
- We interviewed David Alston, manager of PIMS for the Aurora Police Department, and Dale Quigley, Narcotics Detective for the Aurora Police Department. The completed survey and other supporting documentation is attached as Appendix B-17.

Funding

- PALMS is funded almost exclusively by the county at more than \$5 million annually.
- Initial start-up funding was provided at the Federal level, through COPS-MORE grants.

Vendor Partnerships

- Since all the software was written in-house, there is no vendor for the software.
- Hardware service is provided by Hitachi and appears to be effective when called upon.

Miscellaneous

- Additional information about PALMS is available on the Internet at www.pbso.org.
- See Appendix B-15 for complete survey forms and attachments on PALMS.

Travis County's Integrated Justice System (IJS) Austin, Texas

Elements of the System

- Travis County's Integrated Justice System (IJS) has been in existence since 1992 and links all criminal justice and some non-criminal justice agencies in Travis County, Texas.
- System capabilities include: criminal history, crime analysis, violent criminal tracking, narcotics trafficking, gang tracking, wanted persons, missing persons, protective orders, sex offenders, inmate tracking, stolen vehicles, stolen property, stolen guns, pawn shops, AFIS, probation, pre-trial release, false alarms and warrants.
- Categories of information entered into the system include: incident, suspect, victim and arrestee information; wanted persons; court/prosecutor data; and the location of articles. In addition, by late 1999, IJS will be part of the VINES system.

- Data in the system includes: name, address, date of birth, demographics, relationships, education level, biographical information, fingerprints, mugshots, tattoos, VIN numbers. There are 5,000 pull-down data fields from which to choose in IJS.
- IJS runs on a RISS-6000 (IBM) Client Server PC Network. There are 12 units at the managing organization.
- Software is commercial, somewhat customized, and is provided by Tiburon and AMA.

Management of the System

- IJS is managed by the Travis County Sheriff's Office. We interviewed Tommy Blackwell, Director of Information Systems, for the Sheriff's Office.
- Information is entered directly with scanners and with the addition of mobile data terminals (MDT). Later this year, data will be entered at the pre-booking stage at the MDT's as well.
- Security precautions to prevent tampering with the system include: passwords, tracer system, activity logs, firewalls, and audits.
- Data is entered into IJS by all users, including civilian clerks, sworn officers and the managing organization. There are approximately 3,500 users of the system.
- A Steering Committee, made up of all users, recommends policy changes for IJS.
- The greatest benefits of IJS, according to the system manager are: continuity of information; accuracy of information; accessibility of information; increased officer safety and cost-savings.
- The system manager believed that a technological improvement to the system could be made with better communications technology, including fiberoptics, with a microwave back-up.

User Issues

- The user community includes: law enforcement, prosecutors, task forces, courts and clerks, state criminal justice agencies, civil courts, guardianship organizations, corrections, sheriffs, the

- System capabilities include: criminal histories, crime analysis, violent criminal tracking, wanted persons, sex offenders, parole/release tracking and inmate tracking.
- Categories of information include: incident information, victim data and arrestee information.
- Data entered into the system includes: name, address, and other demographic information; fingerprints and mugshots; and aliases, work address, multiple offenses. No dates of birth or social security numbers are kept in the system.
- Information is entered into the SOR at a central site (VA State Police HQ), which is fed by 32 LIVESCAN devices.
- Other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the SOR include: all city/municipal systems in Virginia; some non-law enforcement, such as schools, parks departments, hospitals, retirement and nursing homes; State Social Services; Probation/Parole and Department of Corrections; several regional associations, such as task forces, the Recreation/Park Authority, Virginia Power, MECJIN, WMATA, the Tidewater Regional Association and the Transit Authority; and federal agencies, such as the FBI, IRS, NASA, CIA, NSA, VCIN, NCMEC, Military Police, State Department and the U.S. Marshals.

Management of the System

- The SOR is managed by the Virginia Department of State Police's Criminal Justice Information Services Division.
- Virginia law requires all sex offenders convicted in the Commonwealth of Virginia or convicted in any other state or county for a parallel offense and living in Virginia to register. By statute, violent sex offenders will have to register annually for life and sex offenders will have to register annually for ten years. As of July 1, 1999, any sex offender not residing, but working or attending school in Virginia will also have to register.
- The greatest benefits of the system, in the eyes of the system managers are: the protection of potential victims, the reduction of recidivist sex offenders, public awareness, the pro-active nature of the system, and the benefit to law enforcement of knowing where to begin investigations when an incident does occur.

- We interviewed Capt. Lewis Vaas, whose completed interview can be found in Appendix B-14.

User Issues

- The end users of the system include: prosecutors, task forces, courts, all law enforcement, state agencies, federal agencies and some non-criminal justice agencies.
- All users have direct access to violent sex offender information, while all sex offender information is accessible indirectly for non-law enforcement users.
- The SOR is an Internet based system, in which information about registrants is available to the public and, in greater detail, to approved community groups via the Internet. Approved community groups include: schools, child care institutions, child day care centers, foster programs, group homes, and other organizations.
- As of July 1, 1999, any group working in the interest of public safety will be among "approved community groups" for purposes of the SOR.

Funding

- Funding for the SOR is provided by the State at \$195,000 for FY99, \$203,000 for FY00, and \$463,000 in initial developmental funds.
- User fees are not charged for law enforcement. Non-law enforcement fees are:
 - \$15 for individual criminal history check
 - \$15 for individual SOR check
 - \$20 for both CH and SOR
 - \$8 for volunteers

Vendor Participation

- There is no vendor relationship, as all technical services are provided in-house, with one FTE position dedicated to such service.
- The SOR runs on a UNISIS 2200 mainframe, utilizing both commercial (Cool Ice) and custom in-house software.

- Virginia AFIS also interfaces with the Northern Virginia Regional Identification System (NOVARIS). In the near future, D.C. and Maryland jurisdictions will also be interfaced with AFIS.

Management of the System

- AFIS is managed by the Virginia State Police, Criminal Justice Information Services Division.
- From a management standpoint, AFIS has many benefits that increase public safety. Those benefits include:
 - Reduced or eliminated errors from submitting agencies;
 - They are processing more prints using this technology;
 - They are receiving prints in a more efficient and timely manner from submitting agencies;
 - More "cold cases" are being submitted for comparison;
 - They are seeing an increase in positive hits on the system; and
 - There has also been a marked increase in the number of prints the State is processing annually.
- Currently 90% of fingerprints being submitted are being processed through LIVE SCAN terminals.

User Issues

- Those using LIVESCAN technology have experienced a decrease in arrest processing time, which allows officers to return to the street more quickly.
- As the State database increases in size, a corresponding increase in the number of homicide and sex offenses (the bulk of the "cold cases" being submitted for comparison) will be closed with arrests.
- In Virginia there are a growing number of regional identification systems (i.e. NOVARIS). By creating an interface with the State AFIS and the FBI's IAFIS, there is a seamless identification system has been created in the State of Virginia.

Funding

- The State of Virginia's operating costs for AFIS are approximately \$ 1.7 million.

- Approximately \$1 million in Federal grant money was used to purchase a number of LIVE SCAN terminals.
- No user fees are assessed against jurisdictions accessing the system.

Vendor Participation

- The vendor supports the State Police Central Terminal with on-site personnel for hardware and software service on a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week basis.
- This cooperation has fostered a relationship between the managers and the vendor's technical team, which goes beyond a partnership. The vendors feel that they are owners/partners in the system--not just vendors.

Miscellaneous

- With the seamless identification systems that are being developed from local jurisdictions to state databases and ultimately through to the FBI's IAFIS system, there needs to be more work done on streamlining the identification process. Identification through one or two digits would be ideal rather than through a complete 10 print.
- An effort needs to be made through the development of a more robust technology to produce better quality prints.
- Completed interview forms and other information can be found in Appendix B-13.

Virginia Sex Offender Registry (SOR) Richmond, Virginia

Elements of the System

- The Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry (SOR) for *violent sex offenders* was developed by statute by the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1988 and went on-line via the Internet in December of 1998.
- The most unique feature of the SOR is that it is Internet-based and available to the public.

Miscellaneous

- The public can access the SOR on-line at <http://sex-offender.vsp.state.va.us> and can posit inquiries by name or ZIP code.

III. Municipal Systems

Palm Beach Law Enforcement Management System (PALMS) West Palm Beach, Florida

Elements of the System

- The Palm Beach Law Enforcement Management System (PALMS) is a multi-jurisdictional information system serving over thirty jurisdictions in South Central Florida. The Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office manages PALMS.
- Both Federal and State information systems including criminal histories, gang information, pawnshop information, protective restraining orders, and registered sex offenders are registered in PALMS.
- Access to State AFIS and CODIS systems is available through PALMS.
- PALMS has a serious habitual offense comprehensive action program (SHOCAP) database which categorizes offenses to match habitual offenders already in the system.
- PALMS uses a Hitachi Pilot 14 mainframe computer, and HP 9000 mini-frames, running on a Windows NT server.
- Commercial and in-house software are used, including Edicon and FoxPro.

Management of the System

- The Palm Beach Sheriff's Office is the agency responsible for the care and implementation of PALMS.
- Advantages of PALMS include the fact that any suspect/victim that is in the system and assigned a PALMS number builds a

case history file. The individual can then be tracked due to a variety of activities.

- There is no advisory board managing PALMS. If a change in the system is implemented, it comes directly from the Sheriff's Office who refers that to the manager of PALMS.
- We interviewed Skip Kohl, Director of Information Services, Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office. That interview can be found as Appendix B-15.

User Issues

- The user community includes 30 municipalities, various state users (e.g., FDLE, State Attorney's Office, Public Defender's Office, Clerk of Courts, Probation/Parole), as well as some federal users (e.g., DEA, U.S. Marshals, Border Patrol, Customs and the FBI).
- Local users include all law enforcement, prosecutors, task forces, courts, clerks, school boards, juvenile probation and Florida Atlantic University.
- All users have direct access to the system, except for the Clerk of Courts, who have access through their own system.
- Agencies accessing the system are given passwords for the users; activity logs are kept; and PALMS is subject to internal and external audits.
- Additional security is provided through built-in firewalls, proxy-servers and both internal and external audits.
- Users of the system indicated that the PALMS information they obtained is crucial to their day-to-day job functions. Reliability appeared to be the most often-cited benefit, along with instantaneous query to reply time and ease of use of the system.
- User interviews were conducted with Paula Jezich, Road Patrol Supervisor; Carol Beckman, Warrants Specialist; and Sherri Ferguson, Communications Supervisor. Those interviews are attached as Appendix B-15.

- Personnel training is a requirement and an important element in the successful operation of the system. Training is a major concern of the DPS. Local agency staff turnover, along with a limited number of state certified trainers, has stretched the resources of the DPS in meeting all of the training needs throughout the state in a timely manner. In accordance with Federal NCIC rules, re-certification of all operators is performed every two years.
- An example of a "bottom up" success story stems from an incident where the end users were having difficulty in removing tattoo information from the records of known gang members. Law enforcement was noting that more and more arrested gang members were removing their tattoos in order to avoid being identified. However, law enforcement was unable to modify this data on the current NCIC/TCIC forms. Recommended changes generated from Texas to the National Advisory Board for NCIC resulted in a new national policy/procedure to address this issue.

Funding

- Approximately \$1 million dollars in State funds were used to develop the TCIC system.
- Current annual state funding is just over \$1 million dollars.
- No user fees are used to support the system.

Vendor Participation

- The DPS relies on no service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical support. State employees provide each of these functions.

Miscellaneous

- Most of the user community has direct access to the TCIC. A number of non-criminal justice agencies through legislative mandate have begun to receive limited indirect access.
- The public has limited Internet access to the State Sex Offender Registry.

- TCIC managers feel strongly that NCIC 2000 will have a positive influence on the TCIC System and their ability to provide timely and accurate information to law enforcement.
- TCIC managers would like to stay on the cutting-edge of technology and believe that biometrics might play a major role in expanding the identification of suspects and arrested persons.

Virginia Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Richmond, Virginia

Elements of the System

- The Virginia Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) is centrally located at Virginia State Police Headquarters in Richmond, VA.
- As of April 1998 there were 28 remote input terminals throughout the state located in police and sheriff's departments, as well as in forensic labs.
- The AFIS system is supported by 32 LIVESCAN terminals, which are scattered around the State. The hub of the AFIS system is centrally located at State Police Headquarters.
- Expansion of the LIVESCAN network calls for adding 5 additional remote terminal sites.
- A number of vendors are currently supporting AFIS; the Mainframe is a NEC 3400, the Mini is a UNIX System 4,800 and the PC network is made up of various 384's and 486's.
- LIVESCAN remote sites are supported by a number of vendors, including DPI and Identix, and Fairfax and Arlington Counties use Printrack scanners.
- Software is customer designed/commercially owned.
- Throughout the state, approximately 600 individuals have the ability to enter data into the system.
- Virginia AFIS is compatible with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's IAFIS that went on-line nationwide in July of 1999.

- The TCIC computer operates as a member of the Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (TLETS). Access to NCIC/TCIC is available directly to any local law enforcement agency that has a TLETS terminal. NCIC/TLETS entries, inquires, etc. are sent across the TLETS network.
- Users of the TCIC system inquire, enter, update and remove records from the system in an on-line mode.
- TCIC files are organized into different files for different types of entries, including:
 - Wanted Persons and Protective Orders
 - Computerized Criminal History Files
 - Texas Computerized Criminal History
 - FBI Interstate Identification Index (III)
 - Individual State Repositories, such as:
 - DMV Data
 - Texas Sex Offender Registry File
 - Texas Department of Corrections Tracking System
 - Stolen Property
 - Concealed Carry Licenses
 - Gang Tracking (under development)
 - HEAT Files (Help End Auto Theft)
- The local agency is responsible for the security of their terminal(s) and the proper dissemination of sensitive information. Agencies are responsible for making the terminal secure from any unauthorized use. Any departure from this responsibility warrants the removal of the offending agency from further NCIC/TCIC participation.
- Personnel security requires a thorough background check. This includes State and national records checks by fingerprint identification for terminal operators, programmers, and other persons with access to data.
- Physical security requires that all agencies that have a TLETS terminal physically locate the terminal in a secure place in the agency. Access to the site is restricted and the FBI policy for access to NCIC terminals requires that visitors to the terminal area must be accompanied by staff personnel at all times.
- FBI/NCIC regulations require that all persons receiving a request for information from NCIC ensure that the person making such a

request is authorized to receive the data. Unauthorized release, requests or receipt of NCIC/TCIC material may result in criminal proceedings.

- Quality Control is a major element of the system. Quality Control measures include automatic computer edits, automatic purging of certain records and a monthly validation process. FBI/NCIC reviews records entered into NCIC and take action to correct errors based upon the seriousness of the error. The Department of Public Safety staff performs quality control on every record entered into NCIC/TCIC by local law enforcement agencies. Staff will then notify the agency of any errors and require that the record be corrected.

Management of the System

- NCIC operates under shared management between the NCIC section of the FBI in Washington, D.C. and the Control Terminal Agency in each state, in this case the Crime Records service of the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS). In turn, the DPS manages the TCIC and the use of the system by all local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies throughout the State.
- NCIC policy is based upon the recommendations of the CJIS Advisory Policy Board to the Director of the FBI. The Board is composed of top administrators from local, state and Federal criminal justice agencies throughout the U.S. Through the Board, its Subcommittees and Working Groups, input, changes in current applications, additions of new files, and new procedures are coordinated with all NCIC participants. Because TCIC is modeled and integrated into NCIC, all NCIC changes directly impact TCIC policy and procedures.

User Issues

- The end users are generally content with the operation of the system. The time that the system is down is minimal; most of the maintenance of the system is conducted during the hours of least use (i.e. Sunday 2-5am).
- The end users have realized that the greatest benefit of the system is officer safety followed by overall public safety, a greater amount of recovered stolen property, and the apprehension of wanted persons.

workshops for users and vendors were held. Currently, regional meetings are held (when necessary, not routinely), at which suggestions for improvements are taken from users.

- Management of the system is the responsibility of the Texas Department of Public Safety.
- Interviews were conducted with David Gavin, Assistant Chief, Administration Division, Texas Department of Public Safety and Beverly Reeves, Manager, Crime Information Bureau, Crime Records Services

User Issues

- End users of the system include, law enforcement, prosecutors, court services, investigative task forces, Federal and state criminal justice agencies and non-criminal justice agencies.
- Other end users include the public, insurance boards and private investigative boards, who have limited access to the system and must go through DPS--not their local agency--for access.
- Users reported numerous problems with various vendors associated with the systems.
- There are a number of ways to access the system, including, in-person, mail, and electronic bulletin board.

Funding

- Federal Brady Funds: Funded LIVESCAN terminals in major counties.
- Federal Byrne Grants: 5% set-aside funds were awarded to local agencies to update their criminal history databases.
- A combination of Federal (\$11,000,000) and State (\$8,000,000) funds were used to develop the system.
- Current annual funding totals \$1,490,000, all of which is provided by the State.
- No user fees are currently being charged to fund the system.

Vendor Partnerships

- NEC is the vendor responsible for AFIS and CCH hardware.
- Identix was awarded the contract to supply the state with LIVESCAN terminals.
- CBM, Inc. supplies the system with card scan software.
- LIVESCAN has provided vendor training, with mixed reviews from users.
- AFIS--the Department of Public Safety conducts on-going statewide training with five full-time employees.
- CCH--the Department of Public Safety conducts extensive statewide training.
- Training was identified as a major financial drain on DPS resources.
- Vendors train on the use of new hardware.

Miscellaneous

- One difficulty currently being addressed is the fact that the Department of Corrections is using a different numbering/tracking system, they need to use a universal numbering system currently in place and used at DPS.
- Benefits of the system include: timely identification at the time of arrest; solving more crimes based on latent print recovery and identification (10,000 latent prints annually); and an increase to public safety.

Texas Crime Information Center (TCIC) Austin, Texas

Elements of the System

- The Texas Crime Information Center (TCIC), located at the Department of Public Safety headquarters in Austin, Texas, is a statewide information database. TCIC operates under the same policies and guidelines, with the same purpose and goals of the FBI's NCIC.

They were so successful in making identifications in these cases, that it overwhelmed the prosecutor's office, which asked that this aspect of the work be temporarily suspended.

- An unexpected benefit from the new and enhanced system is that crime scene technicians are being more diligent in gathering latent prints at crime scenes. They know that the robust SAFIS system now in place compliments their work and often closes cases that in the past might have gone unsolved.
- In Wake County in 1997, SAFIS identified 260 suspects; in 1998, SAFIS identified 220 suspects. Altogether in the last two years CCBI has identified 826 suspects and 480 (or 58%) of those were identified through SAFIS.

Funding

- Since 1995, the State has used a variety of funding sources to meet the \$10 million cost of the system, including:
 - 1995-1997: More than half (\$2.4 million) of the funding from Federal NCHIP grants
 - 1997-2001: Most of the funding will come from the State Legislature
 - FY 1999: Federal appropriation of \$1.9 million
- The State plans to seek additional Federal funds to assist them with complete integration into the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS).
- Annual maintenance costs are approximately \$9,750.
- Communications equipment costs are \$3,000 annually.

Vendor Partnerships

- Printrak International is the hardware and software maintenance support company for this project.

Miscellaneous

- The success of this program, according to the system manager, can be attributed to attaining the following five goals:
 - 1) Have buy in from the State Legislature;
 - 2) Develop a long-term strategic plan;

- 3) Develop numerous funding sources/options;
 - 4) Identify and appoint individuals to the team who are progressive and flexible in their attitude; and
 - 5) Make sure your business/technical partners see themselves as full partners, not just as vendors.
- The system manager interview, user interviews and additional information can be found in Appendix B-10.

Texas Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Austin, Texas

Elements of the System

- When discussing the AFIS system for the State of Texas, the managers of the system insisted that we also discuss the State's Criminal History Repository (CCH).
- The AFIS/CCH conducts approximately 700,000 fingerprint checks annually. Of those, approximately 10% or 70,000 fingerprint checks annually are employment-related searches.
- Revenues from user fees are about \$2 million dollars annually.
- AFIS is supported by NEC technology and LIVESCAN is supported by Identix.
- Local agencies are permitted to use various hardware, however, they must meet state mandated standards.
- Federal agencies such as the Border Patrol and the U.S. Marshal Service are linked to the system.
- Both EPIC and WIN have query access to the system only.
- Non-criminal justice agencies do have limited indirect access to AFIS.
- Currently there are 5,000 remote terminals in use that can access AFIS/CCH.

Management of the System

- There is no Advisory Board for the AFIS system; Texas statute sets most of the official policies. During the pre-planning stages,

- As a result of the Price Waterhouse study, the following recommendations were made;
 - 1) Implement a LIVESCAN digitized fingerprint system and Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) technology to accomplish positive fingerprint identification within two hours;
 - 2) Implement a statewide, fingerprint-based criminal history that includes all arrests and dispositions; and
 - 3) Build a statewide identification index that contains information from all local and State agencies, as well as provides necessary linkages to Federal justice agencies.

- The Statewide SAFIS is designed to provide for the electronic submission of fingerprint data to the State Bureau of Investigation from every county in North Carolina. In most cases, an agency submitting an electronic LIVESCAN fingerprint card through the SAFIS network will know in less than four hours if an individual has a previous criminal record on file at the state and/or FBI.

- In the future, their data will be transferred electronically from the SAFIS to the Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) housed at the State Bureau of Investigation.

- Agencies from twenty-two counties purchased LIVESCAN equipment on their own. In the first phase of SAFIS implementation, forty-three counties received LIVESCAN devices. In phase two, an additional seven counties have committed to accept delivery of LIVESCAN devices. There are twenty counties remaining that do not have LIVESCAN devices and efforts are presently underway to determine how best to proceed with implementation in those locations.

- A mainframe computer providing a distributive network installed in 1987 provides database functions. Prior to phase one, the State CJIN planners required that a backup SAFIS system be instituted. The SAFIS Business Recovery Plan allows for either one of the SAFIS mainframes to assume all SAFIS operations in the event of a system failure.

- Prior to implementation of phase one, the State relied on Federal National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) grants and State SAFIS Expansion grants to fund SAFIS. At that time only 22 counties with a population of just over 3 million were being served.

- During phase one (1997-1999) no Federal funds were used to expand the system. At the end of this phase, 43 counties and an additional 3.2 million people were being served.
- In phase two (1999-2001), plans call for 11 additional counties and 400,000 additional citizens being served.
- Total Agencies & Terminals (devices) include:

	<u>Printrak/AFIS</u>	<u>Printrak/Latent</u>	<u>Printrak/LIVESCAN</u>	<u>DBI/LIVESCAN</u>
Agencies	3	14	69	13
Devices	13	15	93	13

- Currently 573 agencies are being served by SAFIS, serving a population of over 7 million people.

Management of the System

- Because SAFIS is one component of a broader State of North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN), SAFIS is governed by the CJIN Governing Board. Nineteen appointments have been made to the Board, with representation from criminal justice, public safety, and the judicial branches of government.
- The Chairman of the CJIN Board is Ron Hawley, Assistant Director of the State Bureau of Investigation.
- The daily operation of the system is managed by the North Carolina Bureau of Investigation/Division of Criminal Information.

User Issues

- The user community praised the new system as fast and efficient. The Wake County/City Bureau of Identification now reports a response to latent identification of one day. Occasionally the "hit" has been made before the case is sent to a detective for follow up investigation.
- Current crimes are being solved at an increasing rate as a result of the system. By the summer of 1997, SAFIS had reached a milestone of identifying its 1,000th suspect. This number includes a significant number of "cold case" identifications as well.
- In Wake County, SAFIS technicians have begun to enter SAFIS data into the system for print comparisons from "cold case" files.

- A burden on the end user community has developed with the expanded number of non-criminal justice agencies who now have limited indirect access to certain criminal history information.

Funding

- The 1995 Price Waterhouse CJIN study estimated costs for the CJIN project to total \$91.2 million. Additionally, they estimated the annual cost of the system to be approximately \$27.9 million.
- CJIN managers have had a difficult time determining the actual cost for implementation of the CJIN strategy. This is do to funds coming from various sources and being re-programmed to meet specific needs. Additionally, the true cost of implementing CJIN should take into account the cost to local governments. Those costs vary depending on the software and hardware needs of the participating agencies.
- For Fiscal Year 1999, \$10 million in Federal funds was provided to the State for CJIN system improvements. Of that amount, \$2.5 million was used for CJIN, \$2.5 million was set aside for integration of AFIS, and \$5 million was used to support various "user technology needs." Federal funds also supported the State's effort to expand the Mobile Data Network.
- User fees also support the system and are commonly used to offset costs for civil background checks. Fees range from \$10 for a name inquiry, to \$14 for a print inquiry, to \$24 for a Federal inquiry. While these fees produce some revenue for the State, they do not fully cover the total annual operating costs of the network.

Vendor Partnerships

- System managers related a recent example of how vital a good vendor partnership is to the success of the system: Because the need and demand for information is a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week operation, the need for constant support was an important issue from the start. Off-site support seemed to be adequate at first but the demand for support soon out-stripped the capability. After meeting with the vendor it was decided that the State would supply the vendor with on-site office space for support personnel. This has greatly increased response time to service needs.

- The vendors involved with the network are required to conduct appropriate training. In some cases this includes training-the-trainers, and training State employees.

Miscellaneous

The success of this program, according to the system manager, can be attributed to accomplishing the following five goals:

- 1) Have buy-in from the State Legislature;
 - 2) Develop a long-term strategic plan;
 - 3) Develop numerous funding sources/options;
 - 4) Identify and appoint individuals to the team who are progressive and flexible in their attitude; and
 - 5) Make sure your business/technical partners see themselves as full partners, not just as vendors.
- The system manager interview, user interviews and additional information can be found in Appendix B-9.

North Carolina State Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) Raleigh, North Carolina

Elements of the System

- During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the North Carolina General Assembly created the Criminal Justice Information Network Study Committee to plan for a statewide criminal justice information network. This legislation was enacted based on a need for further coordination and cooperation between state and local agencies. In carrying out this study, the committee selected Price Waterhouse to assist in fulfilling their mandate.
- As part of this broad mandate, Price Waterhouse studied the lack of timely identification of individuals entering the criminal justice system.
- The lack of a timely identification process was one of the most far-reaching problems affecting the availability and accuracy of individual information in all systems statewide. This situation had resulted in offenders who benefited from presenting false information upon arrest, or individuals being released before the discovery of an extensive criminal record or the existence of a warrant.

- 4) Implement LIVESCAN digitized fingerprint system and AFIS technology to accomplish positive fingerprint identification within two hours of arrest.
 - 5) Implement a magistrate system statewide to streamline the process of warrant and case creation.
 - 6) Implement a statewide, fingerprint-based criminal history that includes all arrests and dispositions.
 - 7) Build a statewide identification index, which includes information from all local and state agencies, as well as the necessary linkages to federal justice agencies.
 - 8) Establish standards for, and the implementation of a mobile voice and data communications network that allows State and local law enforcement and public safety agencies to communicate with each other, regardless of location in the State.
 - 9) Leverage the potential of the North Carolina Information Highway (NCIH) as a feasible CJIN building block.
- The following primary organizations produce and use criminal justice information within the state and represent the "key stakeholders:"
 - Local law enforcement agencies
 - Administrative Office of the Courts
 - Department of Corrections
 - State Bureau of Investigations/Division of Criminal Justice
 - State Highway Patrol
 - Department of Transportation/DMV
 - Department of Human Resources/Division of Youth Services
 - The study matrix identified "change drives" for each agency to ensure a successful solution. Change Drivers are defined as critical events or forces that effect an organization's ability to do business. By doing so, the CJIN project maximized the many internal and external influences to ensure project success. These "change drivers" were identified through focus groups, interviews and public hearings.

Management of the System

- The State of North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) is governed by the CJIN Governing Board, which the State Legislature has mandated. Nineteen appointments have been made to the Board, with representation from criminal justice, public safety, and the judicial branches of government.

- The Chairman of the CJIN Board is Ron Hawley, Assistant Director of the State Bureau of Investigations.
- CJIN recently hired Carol Morin as the Executive Director of the CJIN Governing Board.

User Issues

- Prior to the implementation of the CJIN system, disorganization of judicial districts and law enforcement jurisdictions caused fragmentation and duplication of effort, as well as under-utilization of existing resources.
- The lack of an integrated criminal justice information network provided by a mobile data environment hampered state and local enforcement communications and slowed down the identification of criminal suspects.
- The network administrators would like to drive the various vendors toward standard acceptance.
- Public safety agencies across the State depend on their radios and MDT's as their "life-line" for support and for officer safety. The critical need for accurate and timely information is focused around Vehicle Registration Checks, Stolen/Wanted Vehicles Checks, Wanted Persons Checks, Driver Information, Stolen Property, Stolen Gun Checks, Criminal Case Histories, Concealed Weapons Permits, Sex Offender Registration, and Domestic Violence Order Checks. Future plans for expanding CJIN to further support officers include Dead-Beat Parents, Magistrate Warrant System, and suspect identification through digitized fingerprints and photos.
- End users appreciate the immediate access they will enjoy as a result of the interface they now have with other criminal justice agencies such as the Administrative Office of the Courts, Department of Corrections, the Department of Motor Vehicles, State Information Processing Service, and local government computer assisted dispatch systems.
- While the State does not supply the end users with software, it does encourage and allow clients to purchase both hardware and software under a state contract.

- MSP anticipates adding 5-10 local agencies per year to the system. Their goal is to have 80% of the most active agencies with APRS access.
- The greatest benefits of the system are that it is a time saver for both local agencies and the MSP, it provides immediate accessibility to information, and it provides for automatic search of criminal histories of applicants and for stolen reports of guns.
- Many local jurisdictions would prefer that information be entered into their local database at the same time it is being entered in the State database.

User Issues

- Users identified ease of use and the speed of the system as key benefits.
- There is concern regarding down time of the system.
- Users indicated that their complaints about the system are always investigated and followed-up with action.
- TCP/IP network solutions would provide for LAN applications.
- Training of law enforcement agencies on APRS is needed on an ongoing basis.

Funding

- Current annual funding includes \$8 million from the State and \$2 million from local agencies for the Criminal Justice Data Center, from which APRS is funded.
- Federal funds were not identified as being used to fund the system.
- \$16,000 annually is provided for maintenance services by the State.
- PC purchases and maintenance costs shifted to local agencies in June 1999.

Vendor Partnerships

- Maintenance support was identified as being effective. In house staff of the Criminal Justice Data Center provides software support.

Miscellaneous

- System manager and user interviews can be found in Appendix B-8.
- An operational manual of APRS was provided and is on file at CTC.

North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Raleigh, North Carolina

Elements of the System

- During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the North Carolina General Assembly created the Criminal Justice Information Network Study Committee to plan for a statewide criminal justice information network. This legislation was enacted based on a need for further coordination and cooperation between state and local agencies. In carrying out this study, the committee selected Price Waterhouse to assist in fulfilling their mandate.
- The study focused on developing recommendations to promote the sharing of criminal justice information on a statewide basis between state and local agencies. CJIN study objective included "Identifying alternatives for development of a statewide criminal justice information network that would enable a properly authorized user to readily access and effectively use information regardless of its location in national, state or local databases."
- As a result of the Price Waterhouse study, the following recommendations were made:
 - 1) Establish a Criminal Justice Information Network Governance Board to create, promote, and enforce policies and standards.
 - 2) Adopt system architecture standards to facilitate movement of data between state and local systems.
 - 3) Establish data standards for sharing information, including common definitions, code structures and formats.

User Issues

- Users identified the ease of use and the speed of response of the system as excellent.
- Users identified the need for constant practitioner focus in developing new systems and in making changes. A bottom-up developmental approach is crucial.
- Immediate warrant and vehicle checks for the officer on the street were identified as the greatest benefits of the system.

Funding

- Current annual funding includes \$8 million from the State and \$2 million from local agencies.
- Federal funds were not identified as being used to fund the system.
- Developmental funds were not identified because of the age of the system.
- High operating costs were identified as being problematic. Funding sources at the State level did not appreciate the costs of operating an old computer system. They identified considerable costs to maintain the system and keep it operating efficiently 24-hours a day, 7-days a week.

Vendor Partnerships

- Maintenance support was identified as being effective. Software support was provided primarily by in-house staff.
- MSP was convinced of the need for in-house staff, instead of outsourcing the operations of the data center. They had been through several reviews/studies that considered this option but the requirements of maintaining a 24-hour a day, 7-day a week system nullified the decision to outsource.

Miscellaneous

- System manager and user interviews can be found in Appendix B-7.
- LEIN overview presentation that includes goals was provided to CTC and can be found in Appendix B-7.

- Automated Incident Capture System (AICS) Manual and Training Manual were provided to CTC and are in the study file.

Michigan Automatic Pistol Registration System (APRS) East Lansing, Michigan

Elements of the System

- MSP is responsible for maintaining records of the registered owners of pistols in the state of Michigan. This is accomplished through the license to purchase/safety inspection process initiated at a local law enforcement agency when individuals intend to purchase a pistol. This automated system was developed in the mid-1990's.
- All pistol activity since 1990 (registration queries and forfeitures), as well as all stolen pistol reports in Michigan, is maintained on the mainframe.
- APRS operates on a UNISYS A-18 mainframe (10 years old) and uses Pentium PC with connections to the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN). The software programs are developed in-house by the MSP Criminal Justice Data Center.
- There are 54 agencies on line with APRS representing 50% of the total number of pistol registrations annually.
- APRS has reduced the amount of redundant data entry at local agencies as well as at the MSP.
- Registration information is immediately available statewide in response to a gun query by any law enforcement agency.
- An automatic Criminal History Records check occurs without an additional query.
- Information is available to federal law enforcement agencies on the LEIN system.

Management of the System

- The Central Records Division of the Michigan State Police is responsible for maintaining records of the registered owners of pistols in the state of Michigan.

- CHSB staff provided information that identified the fact that users are currently dissatisfied with the response time of the system due to computer upgrades. CHSB has informed police chiefs that improvements are being made that will benefit their agencies in the long term.

Funding

- Currently \$11.6 million is being provided by the State.
- \$3 million is being provided by Federal NCHIP and Byrne Grants for improvements to the system.

Vendor Partnerships

- The UNISYS Corporation provides 24-hour a day, 7-day a week maintenance coverage for the system which is rated as being effective by CHSB.

Miscellaneous

- System manager interviews can be found in Appendix B-6
- Status Report on the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) are in Appendix B-6.

Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) East Lansing, Michigan

Elements of the System

- The Michigan State Police (MSP) has managed the LEIN system for over thirty years. It has grown from 105 agencies to over 800. They anticipate expanding into the courts and are encouraging courts to enter/cancel warrants.
- LEIN has established goals, which are as follows:
 - (a) Maintain a computerized filing system of accurate, timely, and well-documented criminal justice information readily available to all criminal justice agencies;
 - (b) Maximize integration to provide onetime entry of data;
and
 - (c) Serve the officer on the street.

- LEIN operates on a UNISYS A-18 mainframe (10 years old) and uses a Novel NT PC Network. The software programs are developed in-house and are used along with MS/Novell as commercial products.
- LEIN connects to NCIC through NLETS.
- Duplication does occur on arrest data when local officers enter data into their own Records Management Systems (RMS) and then again into the state system. State Police have developed an Automated Incident Capture System (AICS) which is being used by their officers and a small number of local departments. It is being offered to other departments at no cost. AICS eliminates double entry of arrest data.
- Accuracy of data and inquiry response time were highly appreciated by the user community.

Management of the System

- Leadership by LEIN Program Manager James Cook and the agency head, Colonel Michael Robinson, stand out as exceptional. They are customer focused and recognize the need for integration with local and county information systems.
- AICS stands out as an innovative method to avoid double data entry from local records management systems to statewide and national systems.
- MSP supports the software with classroom training together with a Computer Based Training Program. The system supports criminal activity and traffic incidents--"crimes and crashes."
- MSP recognized the need for change management as it develops a greater level of customer focus with local and county agencies in Michigan. A captain works full-time on problem solving and outreach to support the agency efforts.
- There is a CJIS Policy Council that is made up of a cross-section of criminal justice users.
- According to the system managers, the greatest benefit of the system was law enforcement officer safety.

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Chelsea, Massachusetts

Elements of the System

- The Criminal History Systems Board (CHSB), an agency within the Executive Office of Public Safety, manages the Criminal Justice Information system (CJIS).
- CHSB operates a hub of data communications between elements of the judicial systems in Massachusetts, i.e., police, corrections and the judiciary.
- The system managers have felt that as they have been making improvements to the system, users have been unsatisfied to a degree. Service has been interrupted on many occasions and response time has suffered, most acutely felt by users of mobile data systems. Added to this mix has been the cutover of the FBI to NCIC 2000, which has introduced its own set of unique challenges.
- Hardware is a UNISYS A-18 mainframe and a MS-NT LAN. All use in-house programmers.
- Year 2000 premeditation required line by line review of code to ensure that it handles date-related data, and CHSB had a contractor perform an independent validation and verification of all CJIS applications.
- COMS Conversion Project—CHSB upgraded the communication lines to increase the number of allowable CJIS sessions.
- CJIS Network Infrastructure Upgrade—new communications circuit and routers were added.
- Accuracy of data was not a major issue. Recently the management of warrants had been turned over to the courts requiring them to verify the accuracy of active warrants.
- New projects currently being underway:
 - CJIS Mainframe upgrade to two Unisys Clearpath systems which integrates the Windows NT server operating system into a single box;

- TCP/IP Interface to NCIC; and
- Store-and-Forward System.

Management of the System

- The Director has assembled a staff of professional people to manage the changes that the system is making for the user as it making technological improvements. She is providing greater outreach to the Police Chief's Association and its Technology Committee for problem solving and ideas for future enhancements.
- During the interview of three key managers, they identified the significant projects as being keys to the future for the criminal justice community to take advantage of the technology changes in this field. The managers realize that there will most likely be delays of a short duration as the installation and testing phases, and are concerned about customer satisfaction during that time.
- There was recognition of the need for doing single data entry. The store-and-forward system is being seen as a technical enabler of taking data from local systems and passing the information into state systems. They attempted to work with the Court on a pilot project in Foxborough to test taking data from police departments to courts and probation through the corrections systems, but the project failed to get underway because of the demand of preparing for Y2K, NCIC 2000 and the new mainframe.
- Training issues were discussed, identifying the need for training facilities, for revising the curriculum for new employees and for establishing in-service training.
- The greatest benefit of the system is providing 24-hour a day, 7-day a week criminal history information to the law enforcement and criminal justice community.

User Issues

- User input is provided by a Policy Board that is primarily focused on criminal offender records and public access issues, and by Regional Working Groups (seven in the State that meet twice a year). The Regional Working Groups provide information for policy direction and feedback on stability and uptime.

utilize their own equipment, without having to purchase new hardware to use the systems. FDLE set up these systems in this way to encourage maximum use of the systems, which has proven very effective.

- Categories of information entered into FCIC-II include warrants, parole/probation/release status, injunctions, writs for child support and SHOCAP information on juveniles.
- Data includes name, DOB, address, fingerprints and digitized mugshots.
- This information is entered directly from a central site, remote sites, and mobile data terminals.
- Hardware being used includes an UNISYS-NX for the criminal history files, Stratus for message switching and hotfiles, and an HP server for other applications.
- All software is custom in-house, including the Paradigm IV used for the FCIC-II and the hotfiles.

Management of the System

- Both FCIC-II and CJNet have a statutorily created advisory board, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council (CCJIS). The council is the main policy making body for FCIC-II and CJNet, has rule-making authority, and holds quarterly meetings. Some of its members are appointed by the governor and some sit on 2-year rotations.
- The make-up of the CCJIS includes sheriffs, chiefs, Juvenile Justice, FDLE, prosecutors, public defenders, and the Clerks of Court Association.
- We interviewed Brenda Owens, Chief Information Officer, Florida Department of Law Enforcement. That interview is provided in Appendix B-5.

User Issues

- Most of the users of CJNet are also FCIC-II users (95% are cross-users). Agencies using the systems include the local police departments, courts, state and federal task forces, state and federal criminal justice agencies, public schools, state and park police, universities and the CXX Railroad Police.

- There are approximately 45,000 certified operators of FCIC-II, with varying levels of access. All operator training is done through FDCL, including basic and initial instruction and local train-the-trainer programs.
- Access to FCIC-II is typically direct access from any certified user agency to the system. Florida has 80 computer-to-computer communications, allowing direct access to FDLE and vice versa.
- Access to CJNet is done through an *Intranet* and is dependent upon how each local agency configures the access.
- User community interviews were not conducted due to unavailability of the users at the time of our site visit.

Funding

- Financing for FCIC-II comes exclusively from the state with a budget of about \$15 million annually.
- CJNet has a \$7 million annual State budget, and relied on about \$2.5 million in federal start-up funds (Byrne Grants and NCHIP funds).

Vendor Partnerships

- There are some standard rules established by the Telecommunications Committee of the CJJIS, but hardware, software, and security for the CJNet are dependent upon each locality. FDLE provides the secure lines for communications, with the owners of the information being responsible for hardware, access and maintenance of their own data.
- Since the contract for maintenance and technical support had not yet been formalized at the time of our evaluation, service-related questions were not applicable.

Miscellaneous

- See pamphlet on FCIC and CJNet, provided in Appendix B-5.
- Information is also provided on the Internet at www.fdle.state.fl.us

- Accuracy of the data was rated as excellent.
- COLLECT ties into NCIC through NLETS.

Management of the System

- The leadership of COLLECT manager, Mary Jane D'Aloia was rated outstanding by the users of the system. Several mentioned that her personal commitment to the system was a key reason for its effectiveness.
- A steering committee reviews new ideas and broader issues and provides direction to the agency, although the Commissioner has veto power for the committee.
- A statewide outsourcing initiative stalemated progress on COLLECT for several years. The initiative found that the State could not provide the service any more cost effectively than through the current state supported unit in the CSP.
- The manager recommended that it was important to think strategically, using progressive steps and keeping the end goal in mind.

User Issues

- COLLECT gathers information from users on practical aspect issues through user surveys, a newsletter and from a staff of trainers. Three trainers are assigned geographical areas with one supervisor. They provide training, and respond to calls and issues. The trainers have established a strong working relationship with their customers through this program.
- Using the outreach of the COLLECT trainers, trust is built up and problem solving occurs. Communications--both formal and informal--are critical to this process.
- The greatest benefit of the system is officer safety.

Funding

- The Connecticut State Police currently funds the majority of COLLECT costs. The state funds the Department of Information Technology separately thus negating our ability to analyze the total cost of operating COLLECT.

- Eight people work full-time as programmers or trainers. Those personnel costs are absorbed into the Departments main budget.
- Local users pay only their equipment and maintenance costs.
- State Police pay all phone line costs.
- Other than local users (i.e., some State and Federal) pay usage in addition to equipment.
- Mainframe procurement and maintenance services are managed by the Department of Information Technology, which bills DPS monthly (approximately \$25,000). DPS in turn bills users for equipment maintenance and modem leases annually.
- For Fiscal Year 1999, Federal money was not used for enhancements to the system.

Vendor Partnerships

- An outside provider, Decision One, maintains end user equipment. They are effective as a provider but are hindered because the equipment is very old.

Miscellaneous

- System manager and user interviews can be found in Appendix B-4.

Florida Crimes Information Center (FCIC-II) Tallahassee, Florida

Elements of the System

- The Florida Crimes Information Center (FCIC-II) is a multi-jurisdictional information system serving over 800 agencies in Florida. FCIC is managed by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and serves all local communities in Florida.
- FCIC-II works in conjunction with the Florida Criminal Justice Network (CJNet) to form a complete state system for criminal justice data in the State of Florida.
- FCIC-II and CJNet are unique in that they allow each component jurisdiction to connect itself to the systems with whatever hardware they want. Each component jurisdiction can therefore

Police and the Crimes and Analysis section plans are being developed for a single point of entry using COLLECT. Currently there is not an interface with the local police departments' Records Management System (RMS).

- Misdemeanor offender records are not supported by prints.
- Training is accomplished with NEC trainers for new users.
- The greatest benefits of the system are to provide expediency to identify criminals, officer safety, identification, and to eliminate the backlog for fingerprint searches.

User Issues

- The accuracy and completeness of the information was rated as being very valuable to good. Some problems existed, not generated by the system, but with the quality of the prints that came from police departments.
- The system was found to be very helpful by user to conduct their jobs. It was rated as being reliable and seldom down.
- The greatest benefit is that the system is fast and accurate.
- The users identified the need for greater speed from the scanner and to broaden the search pattern to include more fingers.

Funding

- State funds were used for the initial development, costing \$5.2 million. The State also provides \$299,000 per month for operating expenses for the system. Personnel costs for operating the system are included in the Department's main budget.
- Rhode Island pays a user fee for the system. They have one workstation at the State Police Headquarters.
- The Federal government pays for enhancements i.e., printers, training and travel through NCHIP grants.

Vendor Partnerships

- NEC Technologies, Inc. provides hardware and software maintenance service.

- NEC was rated as being highly effective in providing this service 24- hours a day, 7-days a week.
- NEC provides training to new users of AFIS.
- CSP are planning to upgrade in the future to an NEC System 21 and to upgrade its communications capability which are crucial to providing a link to live scan for the booking process (through a store-and-forward capability) and to link to IAFIS.

Miscellaneous

- System manager and user interviews can be found in Appendix B-3

Connecticut On Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing System (COLLECT) Middletown, Connecticut

Elements of the System

- Connecticut State Police operate the criminal justice information system for all state and municipal police agencies.
- COLLECT operates off an IBM 9672 Mainframe, owned by the Connecticut Department of Information Technology, which operates three IBM 9672 Mainframes for which the Department of Public Safety, through the Connecticut State Police (CSP), pays for CPU usage time. Two of the computers operate COLLECT programs, which also provide for redundancy.
- COLLECT provides service to 1,200 terminals.
- COLLECT has a Users Committee, made up of the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association, Telecommunications and Technology Committee. Feedback is received from the committee on current operations and future enhancements.
- Duplication does not occur in major functions.
- CSP is currently developing an Offender Based Tracking System to provide a common format for following offenders through the judicial system. Duplication does occur at State and local agencies that enter information into their own CAD/RMS system and then into the State system.

Findings

In general, success of the diverse information systems evaluated for this study can be attributed to the following characteristics:

- 1) Effective leadership
- 2) Strategic planning
- 3) Cooperative relationships with users and the vendor community
- 4) Ability to identify funding sources

Although the summaries of the information systems we evaluated provide the crucial data we gathered for this study, we have analyzed that information both in writing and graphically (see database, provided on disk to accompany this Report). Since the systems evaluated were diverse in nature, comparing certain aspects of the systems is without merit. However, some general themes did emerge from our evaluations. Those themes are summarized below:

- In conducting the interviews with system managers, staff and users, it became evident that a system was only as good as the people who manage it. Key leaders were identified as the reason a system was successful. Oftentimes, an agency head would provide the impetus, through a goal-setting process, that would establish customer focus and change management as critical elements for the operation of the system. It was essential to look at the process of gathering information, storing and analyzing it, and supplying it to the customers/users as a team.
- A number of practitioners identified people issues--not technology issues--as being the most important factor in establishing an effective multi-jurisdictional information system. Bringing together organizations for a common cause and sharing information services is often easier said than done--it requires exceptional leadership and the ability to create and maintain partnerships. When a system is used by multiple jurisdictions, ownership, management and responsibility for the system and the data therein must be determined. This is often not an easy task. All of the successful systems evaluated for this study relied upon one, two or perhaps a small team of individuals to bring all the user issues and elements of the system together to make it work. When a problem was cited, most often it was due not to a lack of the appropriate

technology to deploy the system, but to individuals who were not willing to work out the management and ownership issues associated with running a successful multi-jurisdictional information system.

- Managers of virtually all the systems examined were thinking strategically. They had long-term goals toward which they were working. Strategic planning, which lays out a path for the future for management to follow, can identify technical integration issues; change management needs to identify customer focus requirements and to streamline the information process.
- Changes and/or upgrades were occurring throughout all of the systems. The primary changes or upgrades to systems were generated, in part, by new national initiatives, such as NCIC 2000 and IAFIS. But, individual user/customer driven requirements and additional applications frequently supplemented the national initiatives, leading to the creation of many of the local and State systems evaluated.
- Almost all systems have developed advisory boards or steering committees to oversee long-term development of the system. Many of the policy boards include members of the user community, who can provide integral feedback on system capabilities, due to their experience with hands-on, everyday use of the system.
- The primary source of funding for these systems is from the political body that funds the agency that manages the system. For example, most State systems were funded largely with State funds and most local systems were funded largely with local funds. In some instances, user fees are charged for (non-criminal justice) access to some of the systems. Federal funds, when used, were used primarily for enhancements to the systems or for equipment purchases/upgrades, not for annual operating expenses. Some system managers found it useful to apply for Federal funds (Brady, NCHIP and/or COPS) as seed money to assist them in initiating the procurement or enhancement process. However, some users identified potential disadvantages with Federal seed money, such as frequently having too many mandates accompanying those grants. In addition, some users said the Federal grant process was often too long and cumbersome to meet their short-term technology needs.
- Training was identified as a critical element for implementing changes in the systems and for new employees. All system managers were making significant efforts in this area. They also

used trainers as mechanisms for gathering customer feedback and for problem solving.

- Vendor relationships varied widely. Most did not rely on vendors for training other than initial training and train-the-trainer courses. Additionally, in-house staff often provided outreach to the user community through the training programs, while at the same time gaining feedback on the system operations.
- Lack of sufficient technology was not a significant problem. Most system managers believed that technological solutions were available, although sometimes not affordable. They were all dealing with open architecture and the sharing of information from one legacy system to another. Several system managers voiced the concern that with the focus on new systems, i.e., NCIC 2000, they had an increased need for maintaining the current infrastructure, including the staff.
- The systems that were selected for this study provide a wide array of information services to the criminal justice agencies in their States and communities. Sixteen of the seventeen systems studied provide information services beyond law enforcement. Prosecutors, courts, non-criminal justice agencies and private citizens also use or have direct or indirect access to many of these systems. One system reported that 40% of the users are from (data) entering agencies and 60% are (data) query only agencies. These systems are becoming "community criminal justice information systems."
- The systems gather information on incidents, suspects, arrestees, victims, stolen items and vehicles, warrants, firearms and court dispositions. Personal data on individuals who are arrested is gathered, mugshots are taken and fingerprint impressions are stored and analyzed. Information is entered at both central and remote sites, often including mobile data terminals.
- Fourteen systems operate on a mainframe computer system and twelve use PC networks. The vast majority of these systems operate on custom/in-house software, supported by in-house staff and maintenance contracts with vendors.
- Duplication of systems and system capabilities was not frequently found. When duplication was identified, it was evident only in certain elements of some systems, such as booking information from arrests. For example, booking information was entered into a local system first and then again into a State or regional system.

However, most systems evaluated were undergoing or had just completed upgrades, many addressing the issue of duplication in entering data.

- System managers did identify several examples of duplicative systems for Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems. This was due, in most cases, to a lack of planning on the part of the State to coordinate its efforts with the local agencies that also entered the same information into their own systems.
- Generally speaking, (1) effective strategic planning and (2) coordination among agencies and between the States and the Federal government were identified as the most important factors in reducing redundancy. Where duplication was being addressed--or had been eliminated altogether--the early identification of user requirements in concert with State and regional efforts to implement national standards was the key. Focus should be instilled in the planning process to insure that data is entered only once and used for multiple purposes across the spectrum of criminal justice users.
- Security of the systems is primarily provided by passwords, activity logs, firewalls and audits. Most of the systems identified linked to local/municipal, State, regional and Federal systems. Access is primarily by terminal, mobile data terminal, and laptop, although a growing number of systems also offer limited Internet access.
- Officer and public safety and accessibility of information were identified as being the most often cited benefits of the systems.

Most importantly, we have learned that these types of systems are forcing dramatic changes in the criminal justice system as we have known it. Officers are safer on the streets not only because queries for identification are done in real time, but also because the information provided is more accurate and complete when delivered. The new, more robust systems of tomorrow--which are being developed today--will be seamless by design, more efficient and will serve a multitude of users, integrating not only law enforcement, but fire and emergency services, hospitals, schools, city and county administrators, and public works as well.

Case Study

Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) Michigan State Police

The Michigan State Police (MSP) Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) was selected as a case study because of a number of organizational factors that were in place that produced a high level of customer satisfaction while providing a highly efficient criminal justice information system. Efforts were underway to reduce redundancy while making changes in methods that law enforcement use to gather, analyze and share information. Formal and informal communication systems were in place to provide an information system based on their customer needs. Organizational leadership was in place that recognized the importance of "change management" while facilitating new methods among their own staff and with their customer/user base. The following case study outlines the steps the MSP made with LEIN to facilitate changes within their organization and at the same time provide a greater level of service to their user community.

Interview Process

Two assessors met with James Cook, Program Manager of LEIN, and several of his key staff. Mr. Cook's presentation on the Law Enforcement Information Network covered background issues, goals, current network configuration, usage statistics, integration issues, accessible files and

LEIN Elements of Success

- Executive leadership
- Timely and accurate data dissemination
- Integration to provide one-time entry of data
- Service to officer on the street
- Recognition of change management
- Focus on customer needs

current initiatives. We also had a chance to see a demonstration of the system.

LEIN Goals

A distinguishing feature of Michigan's process was their decision to keep the goals of the system simple and attainable within a relatively short period of time. The goals for LEIN include:

- **Maintain a computerized filing system of accurate, timely, and well-documented criminal justice information, readily available to all criminal justice agencies;**
- **Maximize integration to provide one-time entry of data; and**
- **Serve the officer on the street.**

User Community

A small contingent of end users--practitioners representing law enforcement agencies from across the State, including: Wayne County, Michigan State Police, Kent County, East Lansing and Troy Police Departments--were available to discuss their impressions of the system. Universally, they spoke of (1) the ease of use and (2) the speed of the response of the system. Statistics provided by LEIN staff supported the user observations.

The data that follows shows (1) a robust system that stores a large volume of data; (2) a system that handles millions of transactions annually; and (3) a system that is on-line serving police officers 99.6% of the time:

- 100 million transactions annually
- 1.5 million criminal history records
- 772,000 person records
- 114,000 vehicle records
- 1 second response time
- 99.6% of the time on-line to the field

MSP Business Model

A number of components in the MSP Business Model have contributed to the success of the system. At first glance, it is apparent that LEIN is being developed and managed under strong executive leadership of Colonel Michael Robinson and his responsible managers.

The leadership recognized early the need for constant practitioner focus in developing new systems and in making improvements to already existing systems. To that end, the LEIN management team set out to compliment their executive leadership by ensuring that a "bottom-up" approach, which allows the end user to participate in the decision-making process, is an integral part of the development of the system.

A "Users Working Group" was established as the vehicle that would facilitate user feedback. This group meets every two months to provide system managers, practitioners and trainers with a forum to discuss issues, new requirements and ways to enhance the system. The "Users Working Group" and the MSP Information Management Team recognized the need for an enhanced integration process with local and county information systems. They realized that standalone systems are obsolete as more and more State and local systems move to a more comprehensive regional approach to information sharing. This type of dialogue is useful in promoting the concept of program ownership from key stakeholders, especially from the ground up.

Another unique aspect of LEIN is Colonel Robinson's devotion to the concept of "change management." For example, one of his most effective innovations was to assign a Captain to liaison with all of the end users. The Captain oversees the work of system implementers and trainers and provides important outreach to the customer/user base. This approach is unique to MSP's operation and was not found at any other of the sites evaluated as part of this study.

Dawn of the New Millennium

As the law enforcement community prepares for the dawn of the new millennium, MSP's Information Management Team find themselves in a unique role as a national model for developing multi-jurisdictional information systems. By identifying requirements and setting attainable goals that are focused on the needs of patrol officers and investigators, as well as on other users of the criminal justice system, the MSP has in place a powerful resource for sharing information with other criminal justice agencies within the State of Michigan and throughout the country. They have laid the foundation that will take them from their current "*intrastate* system" to becoming one of the first "*interstate* information blocks" for regional, State and local users in supporting the creation of a new national and global criminal justice information system.

Conclusion

As jurisdictions are considering renovating or upgrading their systems in the future, they can look to this report for some general guidance. With the seventeen different systems evaluated in this report, information is available to those seeking advice on a wide range of successful multi-jurisdictional information systems, including funding options, the importance of engaging the user community in system development and the utilization of advisory/policy boards for strategic planning. For additional information, the names and phone numbers of the system managers are included in Appendix B of this report. All system managers who participated in this study expressed a willingness to share their individual strategies for success and "lessons learned" with jurisdictions seeking help in re-engineering old or developing new systems. We encourage readers to contact the agencies managing systems of interest or visit the cited Internet-based systems for additional information.

After conducting the interviews with system managers, their staff and end users, a number of important issues came to the forefront. Those issues, which have been discussed throughout this report and are summarized below, should be considered as future systems are developed.

Funding, implementation, timelines and technology have equal importance in the planning and development of new systems. Most of the systems examined for this study successfully brought together these four elements, often overcoming a variety of obstacles to do so. For example, in many cases, strategic plans provided the rationale for tight timelines to procure state-of-the-art technology. Oftentimes, delays in system development stem from inadequate funding, cumbersome procurement processes or a lack of urgency on the part of the funding agency to provide those funds on a timely basis.

With a focus on new system development and resources being applied at all levels for new technology, the cost of maintaining existing infrastructure is often overlooked. Several system managers were being overwhelmed with new program development, staff shortages and increased costs for technological upgrades. From the onset, total system costs must include long-term expenditures for

maintaining the systems. Decisions by policy makers should, from the very beginning, take into account these long-term financial considerations.

Funding is important to system enhancement and development; however, without the successful planning, highly motivated people and innovative partnerships we encountered over the course of this study, none of these systems would be as successful as they are today. Under old business models, the system manager was the agent of change. Under today's structure, all system users act collaboratively as agents of change. Effective strategic planning provides a vision for the future of the system for management to follow and allows for them to plan for the changes with a "ground up" approach and focus on the user of the system.

Often there is a large gap in the understanding between daily operations and the future impact of technology on those same operations. Risk is involved in moving into a new and unknown arena of technology. Change is difficult to assess and can often be resisted. Change results in new ways to do business, to establish and modify policies and procedures and to establish and maintain police officer training. One is more likely to have a successful system if the user is involved in its creation. This involvement produces higher morale and pride of ownership in the system for all the users.

A major Federal role has emerged in the last 10 years with the development of IAFIS, NIBRS, NCIC 2000 and other similar national systems. These Federal initiatives have compelled State and local information systems to integrate their systems to enhance the totality of a seamless, national criminal justice information system, resulting in greater public safety, increased officer safety and effective information dissemination. This trend has resulted in the development of both vertical and horizontal State and local systems, representing a cross-section of users throughout the public safety and public service communities across the country. An effective use of Federal grants has been to provide leverage to State and local funding authorities. State legislatures are more likely to provide funding for projects in which the Federal government has already invested, or for which it has established guidelines for meeting a national approach.

In summary, we have discovered that one of the most important partnerships is that which exists between the Federal government and State and local agencies. Continued collaboration will ensure the development of other innovative and effective multi-jurisdictional information systems as we prepare to enter the next century.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: _____ Conducted by: _____

Name of Interviewee: _____

Title: _____

Name of Information System: _____

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: _____

Address: _____

Principal Contact: _____ Telephone: _____

Fax: _____ E-Mail: _____

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender

Parole/ Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other

Explain "Other"

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) **Incident Information**
- b) **Suspect Information**
- c) **Victim Data**
- d) **Arrestee Information**
- e) **Other (explain):** _____

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) **Name, Address, DOB**
- b) **Fingerprints**
- c) **Mugshot**
- d) **DNA**
- e) **Other (explain):** _____

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) **At a Central Site**
- b) **At Remote Sites**
- c) **From Mobile Units**
- d) **All of the above**

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) **Direct Data Entry**
- b) **Scanners**
- c) **Mobile Data Terminals**
- d) **All of the above**
- e) **Other (explain):** _____

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type _____
 b) Mini Type _____
 c) PC Network Type _____
 d) Other Type _____

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: _____ Brand: _____
 b) Custom/In-house Name: _____ Brand: _____
 c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

Comments: _____

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
 b) Tracer System
 c) Activity Logs
 d) Firewalls
 e) Proxy-server
 f) Audits
 g) Other (explain): _____

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- a) City/Municipal Systems Name: _____
- b) State Systems Name: _____
- c) Regional Systems Name: _____
- d) Federal Systems Name: _____
- e) Other Name: _____

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| _____ Prosecutors | _____ Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| _____ Task Forces | _____ Criminal Investigations |
| _____ Courts | _____ Uniformed Police Personnel |
| _____ Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | _____ Vice/Narcotics Division |
| _____ State Criminal Justice Agencies | _____ Traffic Division |
| _____ Federal Agencies | _____ Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| _____ Other * | _____ Identification/Forensics |
| | _____ Booking |
| | _____ Records Division |

* Explain "Other" _____

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

<u>Direct Access</u>	<u>Indirect Access</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain): _____

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	_____	_____
b) Sworn Officers	_____	_____
c) The Managing Organization	_____	_____
d) All System Users	_____	_____
e) Other	_____	_____

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

a) Role of vendor in training:

b) Level of training:

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) **Component Jurisdiction Data**
 - b) **Statewide Data**
 - c) **National Data**
 - d) **Other (explain):** _____
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)

- a) **Name of duplicative system(s):**

- b) **Are the systems compatible?**

- c) **Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:**

- d) **What is the nature of the duplication?**

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

- a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems 1 2 3 4 5
- b) Timeliness of information 1 2 3 4 5
- c) Accuracy of data/information 1 2 3 4 5

d) Other (explain): _____

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
_____ Federal	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____ State	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____ Local	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____ * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	\$ _____	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? Yes No

If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other" _____

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: _____ Conducted by: _____

Name of System: _____

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: _____

Title: _____ Assignment: _____

Agency /Department: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) Accessibility
 - b) Ease of use
 - c) Time constraints
 - d) Other (explain): _____
-
-

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

- a) What is the interval from query to reply?
- b) How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?
- c) Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?
- d) Can you use the information to solve problems?

4. Is the System reliable? (i.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) Always
- b) Sometimes
- c) Seldom
- d) Never

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain): _____

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Northwest Ohio Regional Information System Toledo, Ohio

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, NORIS is a multi-state system, allowing access to Federal systems with national data from all states and links to regional multi-state task forces.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

No, NORIS is funded by the State at approximately \$30,000 annually.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, NORIS has a vertical cross-section of users, including law enforcement, courts, State Departments, regional task forces, etc.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

Yes, NORIS is funded at \$2.7 million from local sources.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, NORIS has a horizontal representation of users, including police departments, sheriff's offices and State Police.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/19/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of Interviewee: Patrick Wright

Title: Director

Name of Information System: Northern Ohio Regional Information System

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Address: 301 Collingwood Blvd., Toledo, OH, 43602

Principal Contact: Patrick Wright

Telephone: (419) 244-0763

Fax: (419) 245-1150

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX	XX		XX		Lim.	Lim.	Lim.	Lim.	Lim.

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
	XX	XX	XX						XX

Explain "Other"

Mugshots, bicycle registration, handgun registration, accident analysis, address validation, postal system data.

Limited capabilities, such as gang tracking, wanted persons, missing persons, restraining orders and sex offenders are tracked by NORIS, but no specific program exists for these capabilities.

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) Incident Information
- b) Suspect Information
- c) Victim Data
- d) Arrestee Information
- e) Other (explain): All court information, municipal court information, warrants, all jail information.

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) Name, Address, DOB
- b) Fingerprints (store and forward to the State LEADS only)
- c) Mugshot—digital and line-ups
- d) DNA
- e) Other (explain): other identifiers (i.e., S.S. number FBI number, booking numbers, license plates, telephone numbers)

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) At a Central Site--the CJCC is a repository only
- b) At Remote Sites
- c) From Mobile Units--by end of 2000
- d) All of the above

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) Direct Data Entry
- b) Scanners
- c) Mobile Data Terminals--anticipated in near future
- d) All of the above
- e) Other (explain): _____

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type UNISYS 2200, 500
 b) Mini Type HP 3000 & DECVAC 3100 & 4200
 c) PC Network Type Novell NT Server (10-12 units); maniframe and minis will be phased out in near future and all will be on NT Servers
 d) Other Type _____

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: _____ Brand: _____
 b) Custom/In-house Name: _____ Brand: MS Sequal Server & NT
 c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

Comments: Ranking is for UNISYS and DEC hardware. One reason they are phasing out the mainframe and minis is that maintaining 24-7 technical support is very costly.

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
 b) Tracer System
 c) Activity Logs
 d) Firewalls
 e) Proxy-server
 f) Audits
 g) Other (explain): NORIS is on a closed network and contains functions limited to specific terminals as well. With the NT Servers, the Activity Logs are very elaborate (informs which operator performed every transaction).

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: All cities, courts and police departments
in Lucas County |
| b) State Systems | Name: Highway Patrol, Workers Comp., ABC |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: Drug Task Force |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: All |
| e) Other | Name: _____ |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

*** Explain "Other"**

- Traffic Emergency
- Child Protective Services
- Toledo Schools
- Housing Department
- About 40% of the users are entering agencies and 60% are query only agencies.

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access

All local Criminal Justice

Indirect Access

Limited access users include:
Housing, All non-CJ, Federal Agencies,
Child Protective Services

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals (PC's)
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals--future
- d) Internet--future
- e) Other (explain): _____

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	_____	Police Depts., Courts
b) Sworn Officers	_____	_____
c) The Managing Organization	_____	_____
d) All System Users	_____	all entering agencies (40%)
e) Other	_____	_____
Total: 2, 500 system users		

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

None.

a) Role of vendor in training:

CJCC provides all training.
Mostly train-the-trainer, but some classes are offered.

b) Level of training:

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

- A NORIS Advisory Board, comprising of at least one person from each user agency, meets once a month.
- There is also a 7-member Executive Committee, including members of the Toledo Police Department, the Toledo Courts, the Lucas County Sheriff's Office.

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
 - b) Statewide Data
 - c) National Data
 - d) Other (explain): _____
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)
Yes.

- a) **Name of duplicative system(s):**
Some of the other courts have their own systems.
Some of the participating police departments may have other systems as well.
Jails have their own system.
- b) **Are the systems compatible?**
Yes. All systems are data migration compatible (all use RID). They are working on updating the data forms and fields to all be similar.
- c) **Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:**
It is possible that data is entered more than once. It depends upon the function.
For example, warrants, incidents are sometimes entered more than once.
- d) **What is the nature of the duplication?**

- e) **Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?**
 CJCC is currently developing a new system, that will have the following features that NORIS does not currently have:
 - Common data fields
 - Will be able to pull data elements from prior entries, instead of having to enter all new information on a person or incident.

- 17. **What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?**
 - Access to control data
 - Forces human interaction between all user agencies to work out system issues.

18. **Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:**

(1= low degree of concern
 5= high degree of concern)

- a) **Incompatibility with neighboring systems** 1 2 3 4 5
- b) **Timeliness of information** 1 2 3 4 5
- Degree of Problem = 4; Degree of Importance = 1**
- c) **Accuracy of data/information** 1 2 3 4 5

d) **Other (explain):** Access to court information is variable depending upon the particular court, but is a 2-3. Warrants are always a priority.

- 19. **In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?**
 - All "issues" are people issues, not technology issues
 - Difficulty with convincing elected officials who change every 2 years to accept the system.

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal	approx. \$45,000	unkn. LEAA funds from '70s
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	approx. \$30,000	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local	\$2.7 million	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	just over \$2.7 million	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? Yes No

If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other" User fees are \$6,300-\$12,000 depending upon size of agency and type of access to NORIS.

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: Patrick Wright

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/19/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker

Name of System: Northern Ohio Regional Information System_

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Louis Derringer

Title: Sgt.

Assignment: Records Division

Agency /Department: Toledo Police Department

Address: 525 North Erie, Toledo, OH 43624

Phone: (419) 243-3102

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) **Accessibility**
- b) **Ease of use**
- c) **Time constraints**
- d) **Other (explain): It's the only way to access the information I need in my job.**

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes.

- a) **What is the interval from query to reply?**

Immediate.

- b) **How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?**

Very, 90% complete and 98% accurate.

- c) **Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?**

Yes.

- d) **Can you use the information to solve problems?**

Yes.

4. Is the System reliable? (i.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) **Always**
- b) **Sometimes**
- c) **Seldom**
- d) **Never**

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain): The new system, which is being installed now will do a-d above

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

- It's a quick tool to run checks and use for investigations.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

NORIS is very well integrated between police, sheriff, courts, etc.

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/19/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of System: Northern Ohio Regional Information System_

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Maggie Thurber

Title: Clerk of Courts

Assignment: Toledo Municipal Court

Agency /Department: Toledo Municipal Court

Address: 555 North Erie, Toledo, OH 43624

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) **Accessibility**
- b) **Ease of use**
- c) **Time constraints**
- d) **Other (explain): It's more beneficial and cost effective to have integrated systems with the courts and PD.**

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes, it's vital.

- a) **What is the interval from query to reply?**

Two seconds or less.

- b) **How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?**

Very valuable.

- c) **Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?**

Yes.

- d) **Can you use the information to solve problems?**

Yes.

4. Is the System reliable? (i.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) **Always**
- b) **Sometimes**
- c) **Seldom**
- d) **Never**

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain): In process of complete migration to new system; bringing data forward with all users; will be more integrated soon; will share more data electronically; more agencies are getting on board.

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

- Integrated system
- Users control NORIS
- Fee-based is all inclusive with CJCC.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

Wise decision to separate Criminal Justice from other county or city systems.

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Colorado Crime Information Center (CCIC) Denver, Colorado

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, CCIC is a multi-state system, linking to regional task forces, the local Federal HIDTA and RISS, and Federal databases such as: NCIC, NLETS, VICAP, and others (see "Elements of the System " below).

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

Yes, CCIC is funded by the State of Colorado at \$4 million annually.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, CCIC has a vertical cross-section of users, including law enforcement, federal agencies, prisons, the Colorado Departments of Transportation and Motor Vehicles, the National Weather Service, etc.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

No, CCIC is a state system and is funded largely by the State.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, CCIC has a horizontal representation of users, including most personnel in police departments, sheriff's departments and the State Police.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 06/23/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of Interviewee: Gray Buckley, Inspector in Charge of Information Programs

Name of Information System: Colorado Crime Information Center

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Colorado Bureau of Investigation

Address: 690 Kipling Street, Denver, CO 80215

Principal Contact: Gray Buckley

Telephone: 303/239-4225

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
XX		XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Explain "Other"

Career Criminals, Securities, Hit & Run File, Ski Registration, Incident-based reporting. Also produces crime analysis upon request. Narcotics trafficking is performed through the Law Enforcement Intelligence Network (LEIN).

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) **Incident Information**
- b) **Suspect Information**
- c) **Victim Data**
- d) **Arrestee Information**
- d) **Other (explain):** _____

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) **Name, Address, DOB**
- b) **Fingerprints**
- c) **Mugshot (will be in new system)**
- d) **DNA**
- e) **Other (explain):** _____

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) **At a Central Site**
- b) **At Remote Sites**
- b) **From Mobile Units (query only, no data entry)**
- c) **All of the above**

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) **Direct Data Entry**
- b) **Scanners**
- c) **Mobile Data Terminals**
- d) **All of the above**
- e) **Other (explain):** _____

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type DECS 6000
 b) Mini Type _____
 c) PC Network Type Various brands, all NCIC 2000 compliant
 d) Other Type _____

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: _____ Brand: _____
 b) Custom/In-house Name: Public Sector, Inc. Brand: _____
 c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

Comments: AFIS has in-house technical support. The operating software (Public Sector, Inc.) has phone-in technical support.

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
 b) Tracer System
 c) Activity Logs
 d) Firewalls
 e) Proxy-server
 f) Audits
 g) Other (explain): Layered access control. The device, operator and agency must all be cleared before access can be gained.

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: Too numerous to name all. |
| b) State Systems | Name: Too numerous to name all. |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: CADS, HIDTA, PIC |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: Too numerous to name all. |
| e) Other | Name: Non-criminal justice, such as CODOT, Department of Revenue, DMV, National Weather Service, Emergency Operations Centers |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other"
Corrections

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access

All have direct access except for those listed under "Indirect Access."

Indirect Access

DA's, Courts, Prison/Corrections. Non-CJ have query access only.

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain): _____

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	_____	_____
b) Sworn Officers	_____	_____
c) The Managing Organization	_____	_____
d) All System Users	_____	_____
e) Other	_____	_____

Total of approx. 8,000 certified users access; all are re-certified every two years.

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

- a) Role of vendor in training:

None; all in-house training.
- b) Level of training:

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

All policy-related changes are made through an Advisory Board (list of Advisory Board attached).

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
 - b) Statewide Data
 - c) National Data
 - d) Other (explain): _____
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)

- a) Name of duplicative system(s):
A new system is under development. This system will duplicate the current system, but it is intended as it's replacement.
- b) Are the systems compatible?
Yes.
- c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:
No, data is entered only one time in the system.
- d) What is the nature of the duplication?
N/A

- e) **Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?**
Yes. Better coordination between the component jurisdictions. The state has gone a long way in ensuring coordination, but conditioning grant awards on being compliant with the system.

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- **Accessibility of complete, timely, accurate data**
- **Ability to catch offenders and close cases**
- **One place to go for all information**
- **All users must use one of three standardized formats for data entry**

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

**(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)**

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| b) Timeliness of information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c) Accuracy of data/information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| d) Other (explain): | 1 | | | | |
- State judicial system/courts have been very difficult to get in compliance with all the other users. They have their own systems, which are not compliant with CCIC.**

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

- **More staff (have only 5 software staff people; the technical support staff has been pushed into performing system design due to lack of funding for staff.)**
- **Getting the judiciary/courts to comply with the system**
- **Other than that, the mission for CCIC in 1972 was to get everyone onto the same system, and that has been accomplished.**

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal	some small project grants	\$ _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	approx. \$4 million	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Local	\$ _____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	\$ _____	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? Yes No

 If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other" _____

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: **Kevin Hyland**

Phone: **303/239-4201**

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

See attached documents and charts.

CCIC BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
June 11, 1999

ELECTED

CHIEF - RONALD SLOAN
METRO AREA - PD ARVADA
(EXP 6-2000)

SHERIFF PATRICK SULLIVAN
METRO AREA - ARAPAHOE COUNTY
(EXP 6-2000)

CHIEF LARRY GRAHAM
NE AREA - PD STERLING
(EXP 6-01)

SHERIFF GARY CURE
NW AREA - JACKSON COUNTY
(EXP 6-01)

CHIEF GREG MORRISON
NW AREA - PD VAIL
(EXP 6-99)

SHERIFF LOUIS GIRODO
SE AREA - LAS ANIMAS COUNTY
(EXP 6-99)

CHIEF PAUL SUPPES **
SW AREA - PD DELTA
(EXP 6-99)

SHERIFF SCOTT MCBEE *
NE AREA - PHILLIPS COUNTY
(EXP 6-99)

CHIEF JAMES MONTOYA
SE AREA - PD TRINIDAD
(EXP 6-2000)

SHERIFF TOM RICHARDS
SW AREA - ARCHULETA COUNTY
(EXP 6-2000)

EX OFFICIO

CHIEF THOMAS SANCHEZ
D/C HEATHER COOGAN, PROXY
DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

DIRECTOR ROBERT C. CANTWELL
COLORADO BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CHIEF LONNIE WESTPHAL
COLORADO STATE PATROL

EXEC. DIRECTOR JOHN SUTHERS
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS

DIRECTOR RAY SLAUGHTER
COLORADO DIVISION OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

MR. STEVE BERSON
STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
COLORADO JUDICIAL BRANCH

CDAC APPOINTED MEMBER:

ROBERT A. CHAPPELL
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY
18TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

* = CHAIR (EXP 6/99) ** = VICE CHAIR

06/23/99 14:36:51 PRINT REQUESTED BY TERMINAL CTO

CCIC NEWSLETTER MAR 1, 1999

** SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME! **

DURING RECENT WEEKS WE HAVE EXPERIENCED SEVERAL UNANNOUNCED DOWN TIMES OF THE CCIC COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM ALONG WITH EXTENDED RESPONSE TIME. WE HAVE DETERMINED THAT THIS RESULTED FROM A NEED TO REORGANIZE ALL OF THE MORE THAN 5 MILLION RECORDS IN THE COMPUTERIZED CCIC FILES. THE FILES REORGANIZATION WILL TAKE PLACE IN FOUR SEGMENTS, STARTING THIS COMING SUNDAY (MARCH 7, 1999) FROM 0300-1200, NEXT MONDAY (MARCH 8, 1999) FROM 0300-0900, AND THE FOLLOWING SUNDAY AND MONDAY (MARCH 14-15, 1999) FROM 0300-0900. DURING THOSE PERIODS, NCIC, NLETS AND DMV FILES WILL BE AVAILABLE. CCIC FILES WILL NOT BE. ANNOUNCEMENTS WILL BE SENT STATEWIDE REMINDING PEOPLE OF THIS ON THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1999 AND ON SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1999.

THIS IS THE FIRST FILES REORGANIZATION SINCE APRIL 1994. WE HAVE BEEN ASSURED, THANKS TO SOFTWARE UPGRADES WE ARE MAKING BETWEEN NOW AND JUNE, THAT FUTURE REORGANIZATIONS SHOULD NOT INTERRUPT ACCESS TO THE FILES.

** SLOW RQ/DQ RESPONSES! **

WE HAVE HAD TREMENDOUS DIFFICULTY LOADING FRESH COPIES OF OVER 8 MILLION DRIVER AND VEHICLE RECORDS FROM DMV INTO CCIC WITH THE INSURANCE FLAG INFORMATION. AS A RESULT WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO PROVIDE YOU WITH DAILY UPDATED RQ/DQ FILES. UNTIL WE CAN, YOU WILL CONTINUE GETTING YOUR RQ/DQ REPLIES FROM DOR/DMV, NOT FROM CCIC. THEY USUALLY TAKE A LITTLE LONGER. OUT OF STATE RQ/DQ SERVICE IS NOT AFFECTED.

** INSTA-CHECK PROGRAM STATUS **

PURSUANT TO LEGISLATIVE ACTION, COLORADO'S INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM, KNOWN AS "NICS" TO SOME, WILL END ON THE LAST DAY OF MARCH 1999. EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 1999, FEDERALLY LICENSED FIREARMS DEALERS IN COLORADO WILL CALL THE FBI FOR NICS FIREARMS TRANSACTION APPROVAL NUMBERS. PERSONS WHO WERE DENIED APPROVAL BY THE COLORADO PROGRAM WILL BE ABLE TO SUBMIT APPEALS TO THE CBI FOR 30 TO 60 DAYS AFTER APRIL 1. PERSONS DENIED ON OR AFTER APRIL 1, 1999, WILL NEED TO SEND APPEALS TO THE FBI NICS PROGRAM OFFICE.

** SEX OFFENDER RECORDS TO BE VALIDATED **

CBI WILL BE INCLUDING CCIC SXO RECORDS WITH YOUR VALIDATION REPORT FROM NCIC. PLEASE USE THE SAME PROCEDURE TO VALIDATE THESE RECORDS AS YOU USE FOR NCIC RECORDS. NCIC REQUIRES ALL AGENCIES CONFIRM RECORDS ARE "COMPLETE, ACCURATE AND STILL OUTSTANDING OR ACTIVE" (NCIC OPERATING MANUAL, INTRODUCTION 3.5, REVISION APRIL 1998). RECORDS SHOULD CONTAIN ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION, THEREFORE OTHER FILES SHOULD BE SEARCHED TO "PACK" THE RECORDS.

** CRIMINAL OFFENDER PROFILING **

BOULDER POLICE DEPARTMENT IS HOSTING A SEMINAR REGARDING CRIMINAL OFFENDER PROFILING. THE COURSE IS DESIGNED TO ANALYZE HOMICIDE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT CRIME SCENES TO DETERMINE OBSERVABLE OR RELEVANT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENDER AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE CRIME, ASSESSMENT AND OFFENDER PROFILE. THE COURSE IS APRIL 5-7, 1999 AND COSTS \$20 PER PERSON. TO REGISTER FOR THE COURSE, CALL THE TRAINING CENTER AT 303-441-3473 OR 303-441-4302.

**** SCIENTIFIC HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION ****

BOULDER POLICE DEPARTMENT IS HOSTING A SEMINAR REGARDING SCIENTIFIC HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION. EXPERTS WILL PRESENT AREAS SUCH AS MEDICAL/DENTAL SCIENCE, PSYCHOLOGY, BLOOD SPATTER INTERPRETATION, AND HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION. THE CLASS WILL BE HELD APRIL 26-30, 1999. SEE "INFO LE TRAINING" FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. THE COST OF THE COURSE IS \$600 PER PERSON. TO REGISTER FOR THE COURSE, CALL THE TRAINING CENTER AT 303-441-3473 OR 303-441-4302.

**** K-9 AVAILABLE ****

A GRAND COUNTY ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICER HAS A K-9 PROSPECT TO OFFER. THE GERMAN SHEPHERD IS A 1 1/2 YEAR OLD NAMED "JEWEL". SHE IS BLACK AND TAN AND HAS CURRENT VACCINATIONS. ANYONE INTERESTED MAY CONTACT SUZ PHILLIPS AT GRAND COUNTY ANIMAL CONTROL AT 970-887-2988 OR THE GRAND COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE AT 970-725-3343.

**** RECOVERED LEATHER JACKETS ****

ON DECEMBER 21, 1998, TWELVE NEW LEATHER JACKETS WERE FOUND AND TURNED IN TO THE VAIL POLICE DEPARTMENT. THEY ARE ATTEMPTING TO LOCATE THE OWNER OF THESE JACKETS. IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE ITEMS OR THIS INCIDENT, CONTACT RUSTY JACOBS VIA TELETYPE OR BY PHONE AT 970-479-2249.

**** DISPOSAL OF DENVER MUG SHOTS ****

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1999, DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT WILL BE DISPOSING OF 13 BOXES OF MUG SHOT PHOTOGRAPHS. ANY AGENCY INTERESTED IN OBTAINING THESE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOULD CONTACT TECHNICIAN JANTZ WITH THE DENVER POLICE DEPARTMENT ORI/CODPD0000, PHONE 303-640-3964 OR FAX 303-640-2128.

**** IN-CUSTODY COMMUNITY SERVICE ****

LARAMIE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE IN WYOMING IS SEEKING INFORMATION FROM JAIL ADMINISTRATORS REGARDING IN-CUSTODY COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS. THEY HAVE HAD LOCAL INTEREST IN THIS AREA AND ARE STARTING TO FORMULATE A PROGRAM. PLEASE CONTACT CAPTAIN AUGUST WENZEL AT 307-633-4713 OR SEND INFORMATION BY FAX 307-633-4723.

**** MOUNTED PATROL ****

NEDERLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT IS SEEKING INFORMATION FROM AGENCIES WITH MOUNTED PATROL UNITS. PLEASE CONTACT OFFICER ANDERLE AT 303-258-3250 OR BY FAX 303-444-0393.

**** POLICE RECORDS SOFTWARE ****

CARTHAGE VILLAGE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK IS RESEARCHING POLICE RECORDS SOFTWARE AND REQUESTS ANY INPUT THAT YOUR AGENCY MAY GIVE REGARDING SOFTWARE YOU ARE CURRENTLY USING. IN PARTICULAR, THEY ARE INTERESTED IN ANY WINDOWS 95 OR WINDOWS 98 DATABASE THAT MAINTAINS TRAFFIC CITATIONS, KNOWN OFFENDER,

DAILY LOG, INCIDENT REPORTS AND IS ALREADY Y2K COMPLIANT. PLEASE ADDRESS INFORMATION TO CARTHAGE VILLAGE POLICE, 120 SOUTH MECHANIC ST, CARTHAGE NY 13619, PHONE 315-493-1141, FAX 315-493-1113.

** HOMICIDE INFORMATION REQUESTED **

THE GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SECTION IS WORKING WITH THE SAVANNAH, GEORGIA POLICE DEPARTMENT AND OFFICERS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT (SLED) BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SECTION ON SOME UNSOLVED MURDERS. THROUGH THE COURSE OF THE INVESTIGATION, VICAP HAS PROVIDED OTHER SIMILAR CASES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. THEY ARE ATTEMPTING TO IDENTIFY OTHER CASES WHERE NO VICAP REPORT WAS SUBMITTED. THE CASES INVOLVED FEMALE VICTIMS AND THE VICTIM WAS HUNG POST MORTEM, BUT DEATH WAS DUE TO OTHER CONTRIBUTING FACTORS. PLEASE CALL CASE AGENT KEITH HOWARD AT 912-993-4606.

** PHONE SCAM **

THE WEST ST PAUL, MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENT IS APPARENTLY THE VICTIM OF AN INTERNATIONAL LONG DISTANCE PHONE SCAM. A MALE IDENTIFYING HIMSELF AS GEORGE, A U.S. WEST REPAIRMAN, WORKING ON SOME CROSSED WIRES, ASKED MEMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO TRANSFER HIM TO NUMBER 00. THE TRANSFER WAS DONE BY PRESSING THE SWITCH HOOK ON THE TELEPHONE. AFTER DOING THIS A NUMBER OF TIMES, AN INTERNATIONAL OPERATOR CALLED THE POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISING SOMEONE WAS MAKING LONG DISTANCE CALLS FROM THE PHONE NUMBER. MEMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT THEN CONTACTED U.S WEST EMERGENCY REPAIR. THE PHONE CALLS WERE IDENTIFIED AS HAVING COME FROM NEW YORK AREA CODE 212. AS A REMINDER, VERIFY THE VALIDITY OF PHONE LINE REPAIR WORK WITH THE REPAIR SERVICE IF SUSPICIOUS CALLS ARE RECEIVED.

** FORD CROWN VICTORIA PROBLEMS **

SAPULPA, OKLAHOMA POLICE DEPARTMENT IS HAVING PROBLEMS WITH THE 1998 FORD CROWN VICTORIA WINDSHIELDS CRACKING ON THE PASSENGER SIDE BY THE SPOT LIGHT. IF ANY OTHER AGENCY IS HAVING THE SAME PROBLEM, PLEASE ADVISE SAPULPA POLICE DEPARTMENT ORI/OK0190300.

** AGAIN...FORD CROWN VICTORIA PROBLEMS **

AUBURN, MASSACHUSETTS, POLICE DEPARTMENT IS HAVING PROBLEMS WITH THE 1998 FORD CROWN VICTORIA HARMONIC WHEEL BALANCER SHAFT, WHICH HAVE REQUIRED EXTENSIVE REPAIRS. ANY DEPARTMENT WITH SIMILAR PROBLEMS, CONTACT SGT STONE OR LT THOMAS SHANNON AT THE AUBURN POLICE DEPARTMENT 508-832-7777.

CCIC NEWSLETTER MAR 15, 1999

** SPECIAL REQUEST - PEACE OFFICER SHOOTING **

THE FOLLOWING REQUEST IS MADE ON BEHALF OF MARYLAND STATE POLICE AND COLORADO'S 18TH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

WE HAVE INFORMATION THAT MAY BE CONNECTED WITH THE UNSOLVED SHOOTING OF A COLORADO PEACE OFFICER IN THE EARLY 1970'S. WHAT IS KNOWN:

SUSPECT SHOT THE OFFICER IN THE OFFICER'S LEFT ARM.

THE OFFICER NEVER REGAINED USE OF HIS ARM AND LOST HIS JOB.

THE OFFICER WAS A "FAMILY MAN."

THE SUSPECT WAS IN COLORADO DURING THE YEARS IN QUESTION, IN AND OUT OF STATE PRISON. HE LIVED MOST OFTEN IN THE EAST DENVER/AURORA AREA.

IF YOU HAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING AN OFFICER HAVING SUFFERED THE WOUND DESCRIBED ABOVE OR SIMILAR, PLEASE NOTIFY DETECTIVE TOM PETERS, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, 303-643-4500.

** MAIL MESSAGES **

THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF THE MESSAGE SWITCHING POLICY (INFO MSG SWITCHING):

1. ONLY INFORMATION WHICH PERTAINS TO OFFICIAL BUSINESS IS TO BE TRANSMITTED ON YOUR CCIC TERMINAL.

THIS NOT ONLY APPLIES TO MESSAGES SENT TO TERMINAL IDENTIFIERS, BUT THE SAME RULES APPLY TO MAIL MESSAGES SENT TO OPERATOR SECURITY NUMBERS.

IT IS IMPORTANT FOR OPERATORS TO BE AWARE THAT MAIL MESSAGES CAN, IN SOME CASES, BE SEEN BY SOMEONE OTHER THAN THE INTENDED RECEIPIENT AND VIOLATIONS WILL BE HANDLED THE SAME WAY AS SWITCHED MESSAGE VIOLATIONS.

USING THE CCIC SYSTEM FOR PERSONAL MESSAGES IS ALWAYS INAPPROPRIATE AND WILL BE DEALT WITH THROUGH THE OFFENDING AGENCY'S CCIC COORDINATOR.

* FLAGGING MISSING PERSONS ENTRIES **

IT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT MISSING PERSON ENTRIES ARE FLAGGED IN CASES OF SUSPECTED/CONFIRMED CHILD ABDUCTION. THIS ALLOWS FOR TIMELY NOTIFICATION OF THE ABDUCTION TO THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ANALYSIS OF VIOLENT CRIMES AT THE FBI. WHEN NOTIFICATION IS MADE, THE NCAVC CAN OFFER INVESTIGATIVE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

THE RECORD IS FLAGGED BY PLACING "CA" FOR CHILD ABDUCTION IN THE MNP FIELD OF THE EME OR EMI MASK. THIS CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN MAKING ENTRIES FOR PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18. SEE "INFO MNP" FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

* NCIC CODE FOR RITALIN **

THE NCIC CODE FOR RITALIN WAS MISPELLED AS "RITALEN" WHEN PROVIDED TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES IN A RECENT UPDATE. PLEASE CONTINUE TO USE "DA RITALEN" OR "TD RITALEN" UNTIL THE FBI CAN CORRECT THE SPELLING. ONCE

IT HAS BEEN CORRECTED, NOTIFICATION WILL BE MADE VIA THE CCIC NEWSLETTER.

**** VIN AND INSURANCE STATUS ****

THERE HAVE BEEN MISTAKES IN VINS REPORTED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES. THIS IS IMPORTANT, AS THE NEW INSURANCE DATABASE MAY DISPLAY AN INCORRECT STATUS WHEN CHECKING A VIN THROUGH CCIC. PLEASE VERIFY VINS ON VEHICLES AND INSURANCE CARDS AGAINST RESPONSES FROM CCIC.

**** CCIC REGIONAL TRAINING SEMINAR ****

THE CBI WILL BE HOSTING A CCIC REGIONAL TRAINING SEMINAR AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN COLORADO IN PUEBLO, AUGUST 3-6, 1999. THERE IS NO COST FOR THE SEMINAR. THE FIRST 3 DAYS OF THE TRAINING SESSION WILL COVER CCIC AND THE LAST DAY WILL BE NIBRS. PLEASE NOTIFY TERMINAL CBI OF THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO WILL BE ATTENDING FROM YOUR AGENCY AND WHICH DAYS THEY ARE INTERESTED IN.

**** CITIZENS ACADEMY ****

THE COLORADO STATE PATROL IS CONSIDERING CREATING A CITIZENS ACADEMY. THEY WOULD APPRECIATE ANY AGENCY THAT HAS INFORMATION ON HOLDING A CITIZENS ACADEMY (INCLUDING COST) BY APRIL 20, 1999. PLEASE SEND INFORMATION BY MAIL TO TROOPER MARK SAVAGE, COLORADO STATE PATROL IDAHO SPRINGS, P O BOX 3069, IDAHO SPRINGS, CO 80452 OR CONTACT HIM DIRECTLY AT 303-567-4201.

**** ATTN: SWAT TEAM MEMBERS AND POLICE INSTRUCTOR STAFF ****

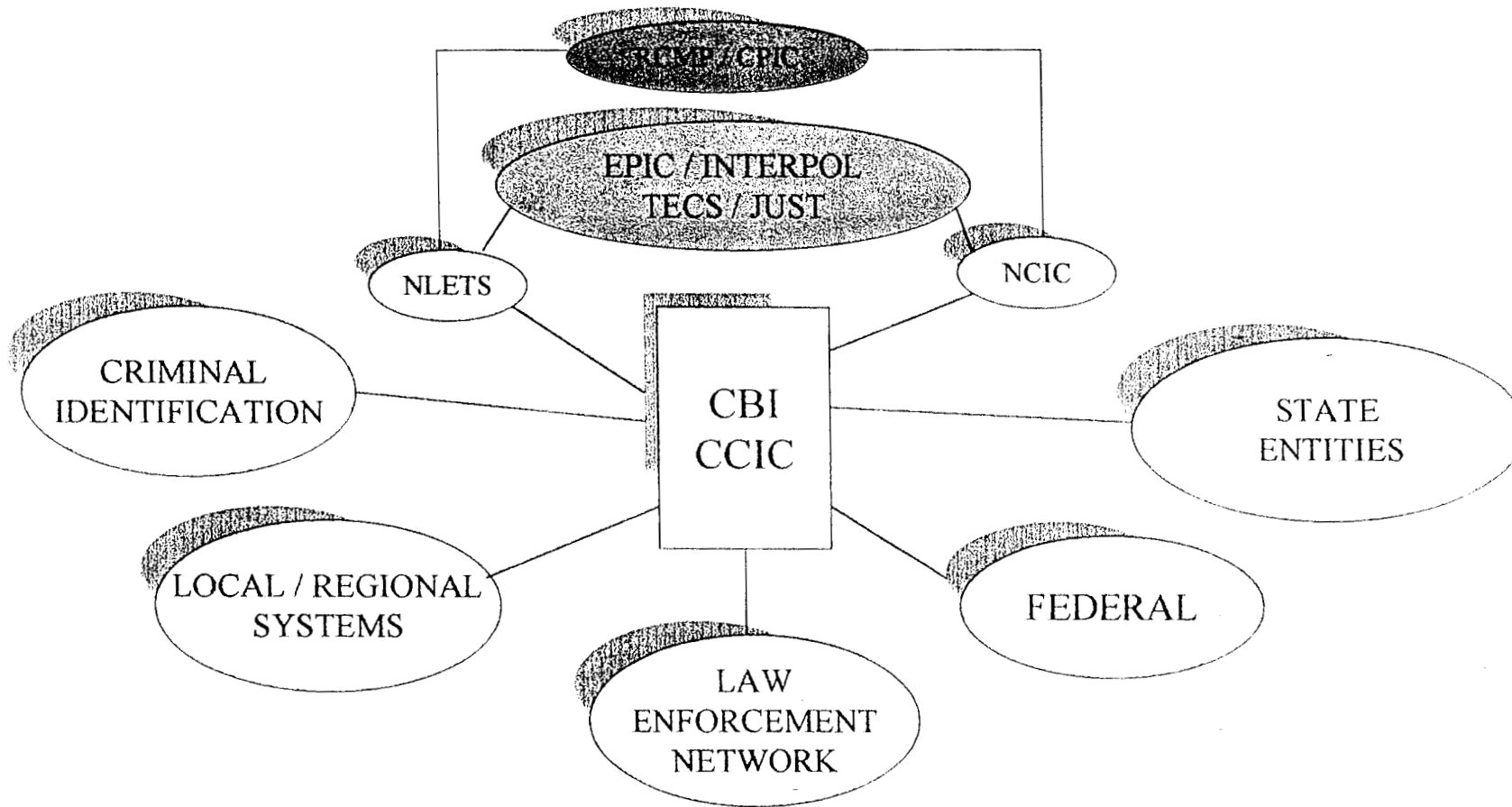
THE LARIMER COUNTY SHERIFF OFFICE IS HOSTING A 5 DAY, INSTRUCTOR LEVEL, LESS THAN LETHAL TRAINING PROGRAM APRIL 5-9, 1999. THE COMPLETE PROGRAM CONSISTS OF 4 CERTIFICATIONS: OC AEROSOL PROJECTORS, CHEMICAL MUNITIONS, SPECIALTY IMPACT MUNITIONS AND DISTRACTING DEVICES. THIS PROGRAM WILL COVER A WIDE RANGE OF INTEGRATED USE OF FORCE OPTIONS ENHANCING OFFICER SAFETY AND SUPPORTING COURTROOM TESTIMONY. STUDENTS MAY ATTEND ALL OR ANY COMBINATION OF THE FOUR PROGRAMS. THIS CERTIFICATION IS VALID FOR 2 CALENDAR YEARS. CONTACT ARMOR HOLDINGS TRAINING DIVISION 1-800-733-3832 EXT 166 OR LIEUTENANT MITCH THOMAS OF THE LARIMER COUNTY SHERIFF AT 970-498-5178 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

**** 1999 HARLEY DAVIDSON RIVER RUN ****

THE 1999 HARLEY DAVIDSON RIVER RUN WILL BE HELD IN LAUGHLIN, NEVADA APRIL 22-25, 1999. AN ESTIMATED 75,000 PEOPLE WILL ATTEND INCLUDING BIKER GANGS. IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ON WANTED SUBJECTS WHO MAY ATTEND THIS EVENT, CONTACT LIEUTENANT ED PITCHFORD OR SERGEANT DAVE SWOBODA AT 702-299-2110.

*** ALARM POLICIES ****

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH POLICE DEPARTMENT IS IN THE PROCESS OF RESEARCHING THE EFFICIENCY OF THEIR POLICY ON RESPONSES TO BURGLAR ALARMS. THEY ARE GATHERING INFORMATION FROM OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND ARE REQUESTING YOUR HELP. THEY WOULD ALSO LIKE TO KNOW IF YOUR AGENCY HAS HAD ANY OFFICERS KILLED OR WOUNDED WHILE RESPONDING TO, OR NEAR, THE SITE OF A BURGLAR ALARM. PLEASE SEND ANY INFORMATION TO CAPTAIN S NEELEY, ORI/UT0180300.



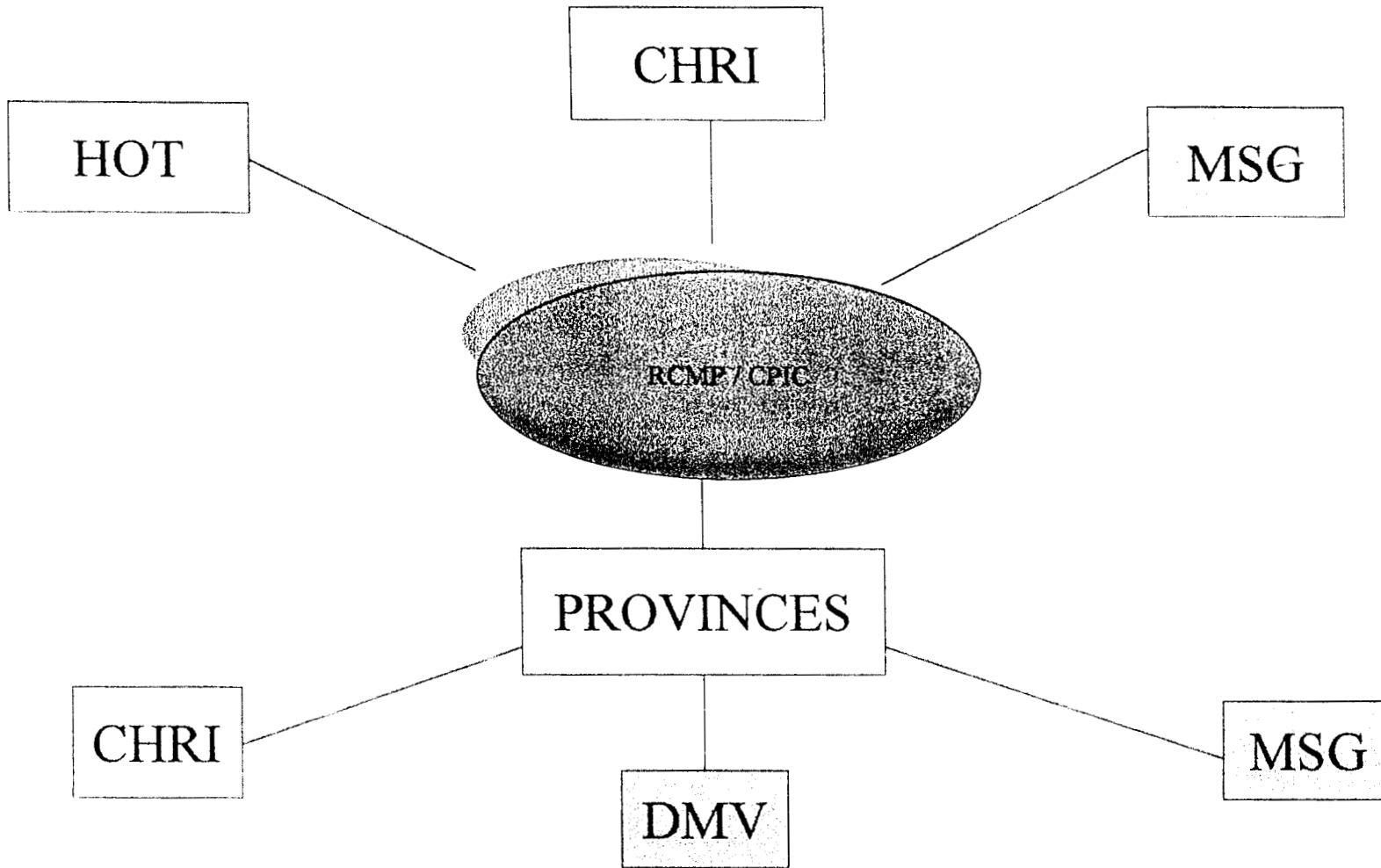
LEGEND

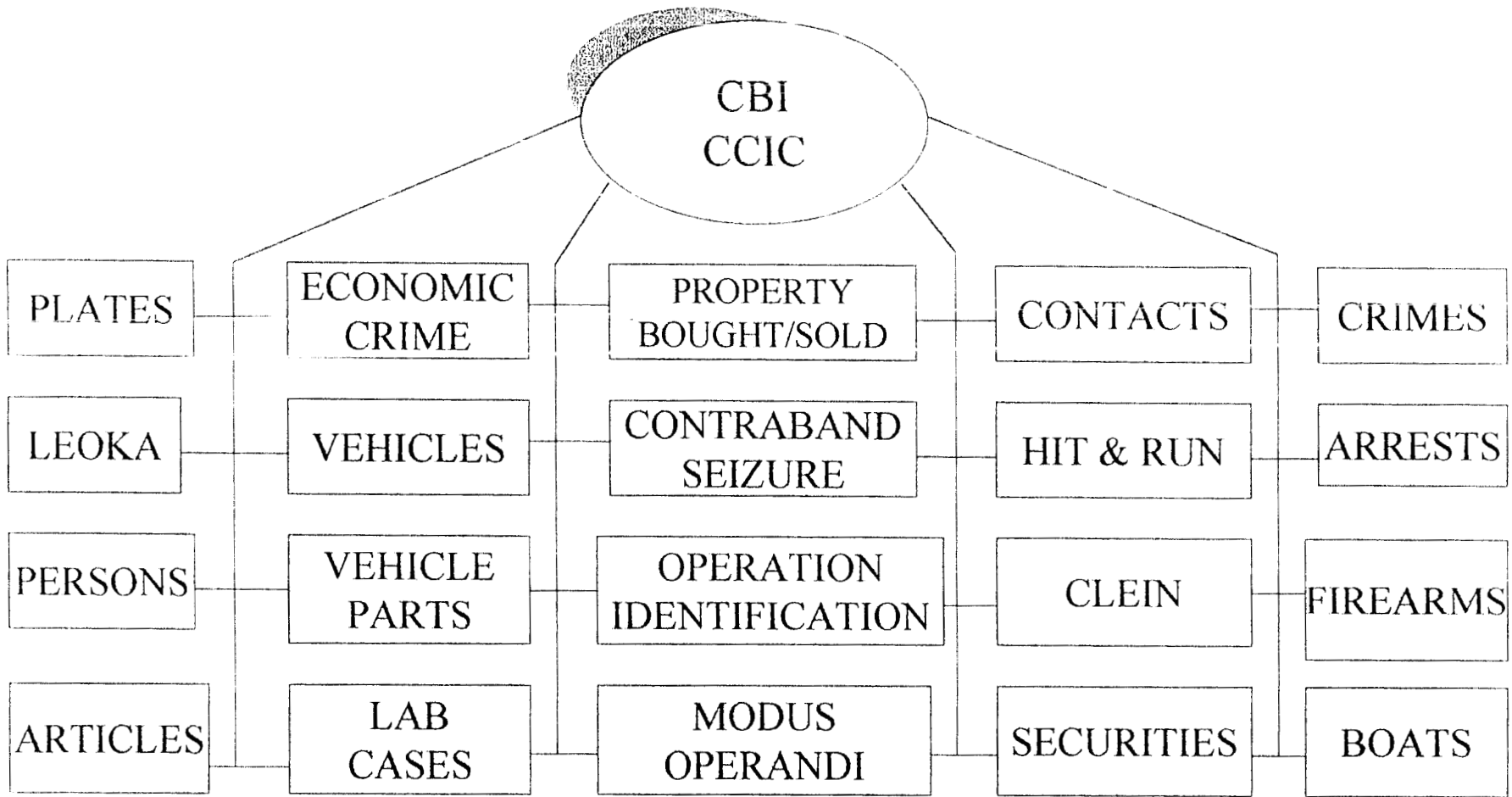
YELLOW - CONNECTION TO CCIC (CBI)

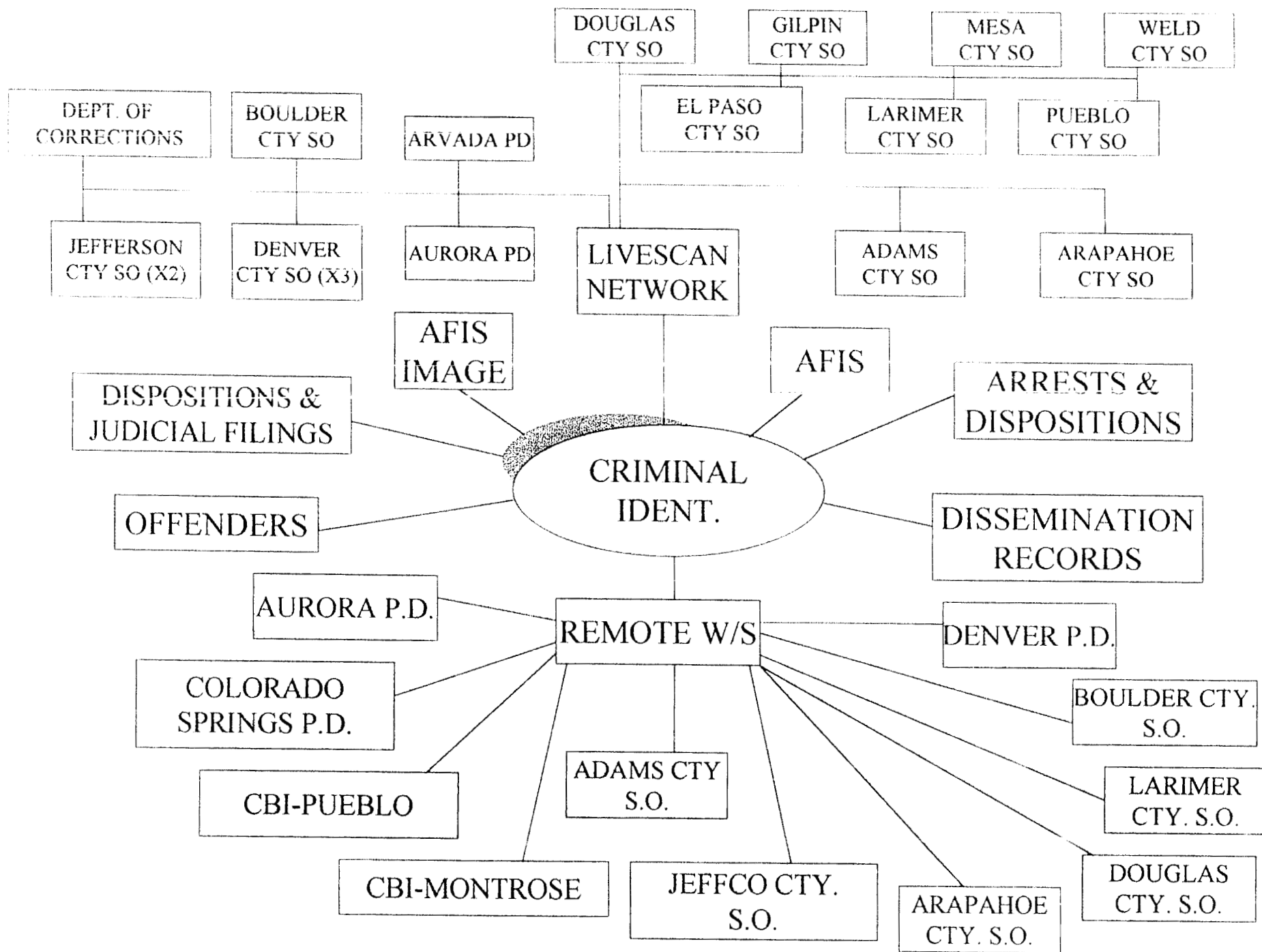
GREEN - APPLICATION SYSTEM (function of Interface)

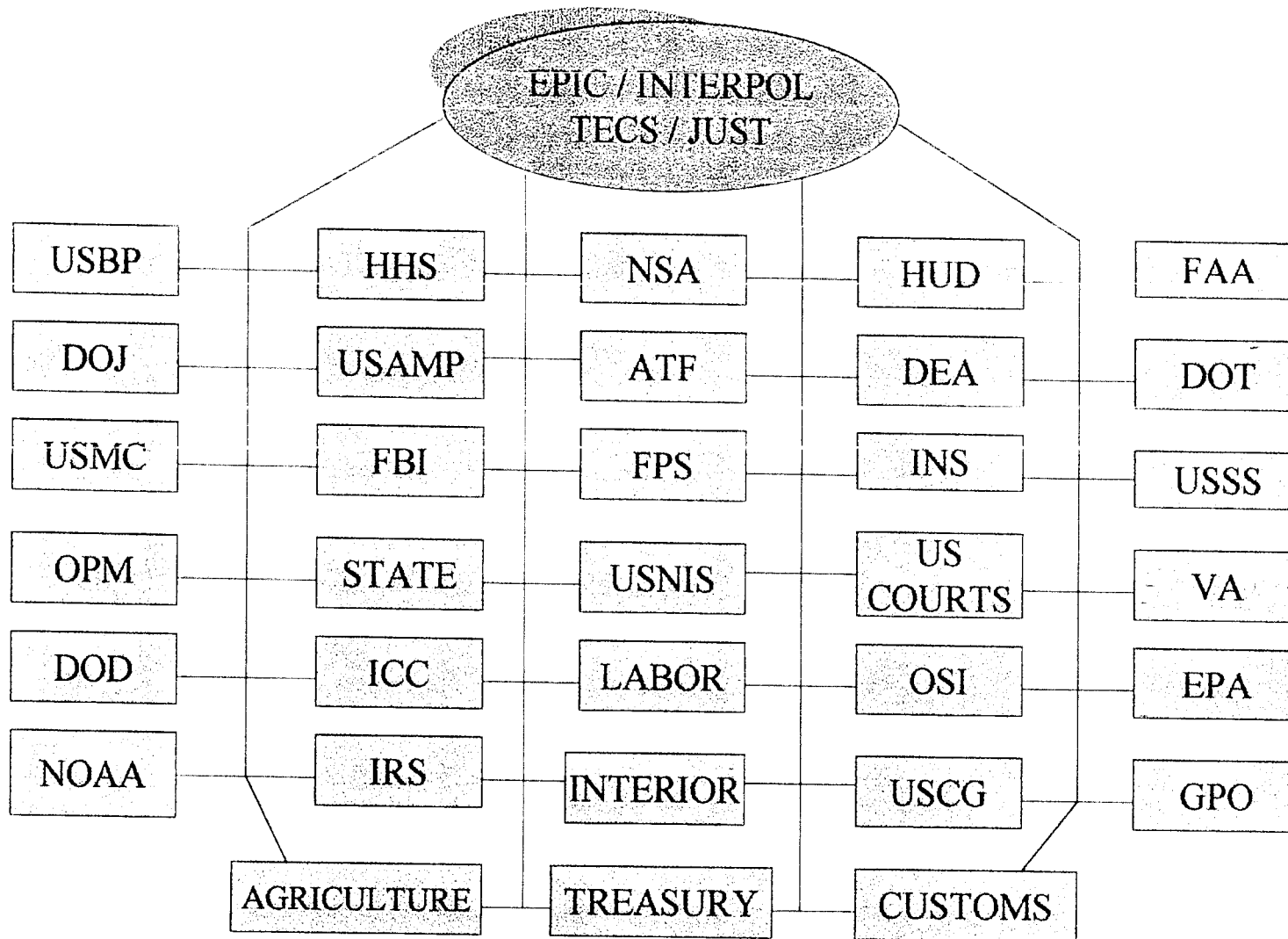
WHITE - COMMUNICATIONS TERMINAL

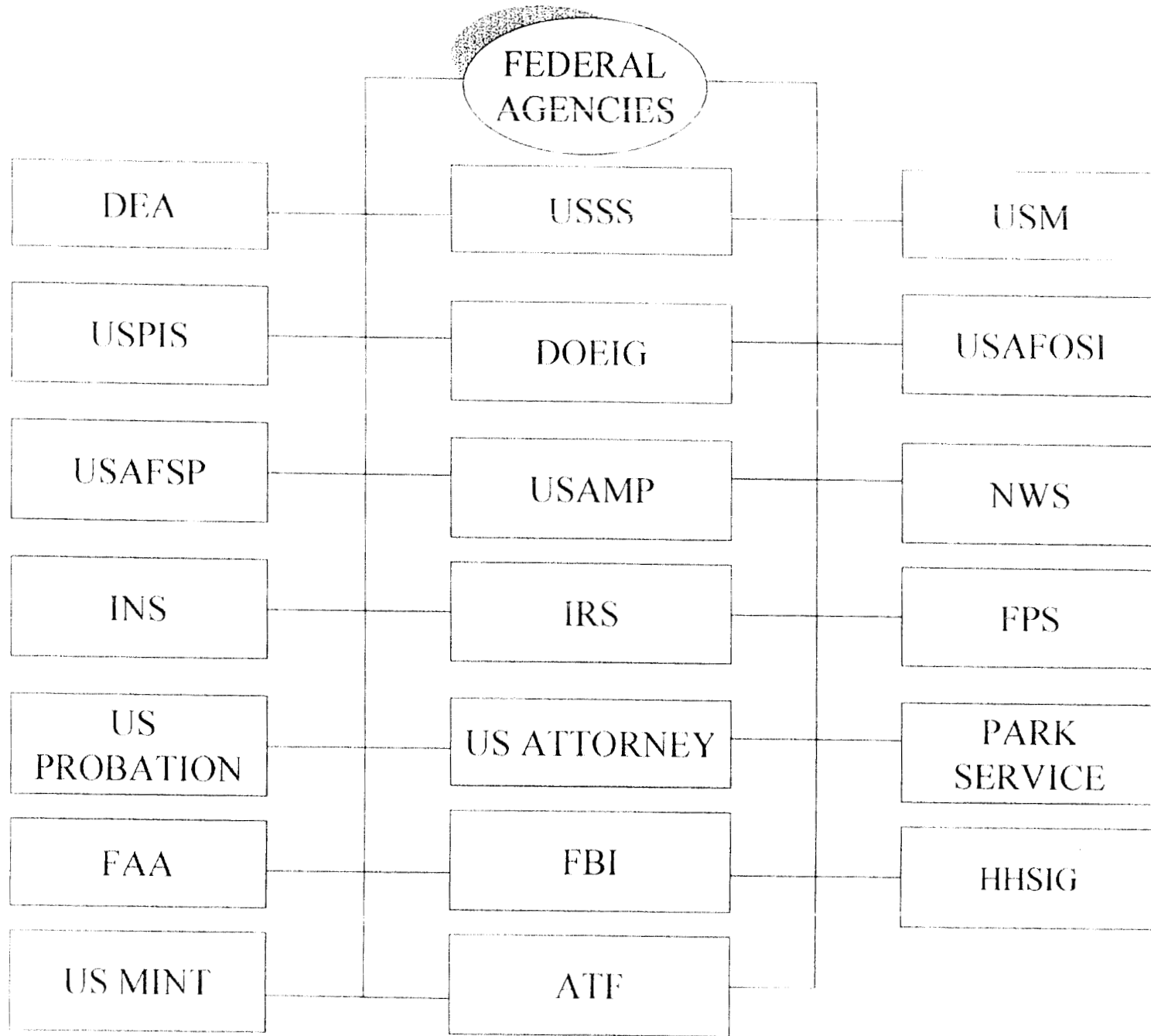
BLUE - MIX OF APPLICATION SYSTEMS and
COMMUNICATION TERMINAL

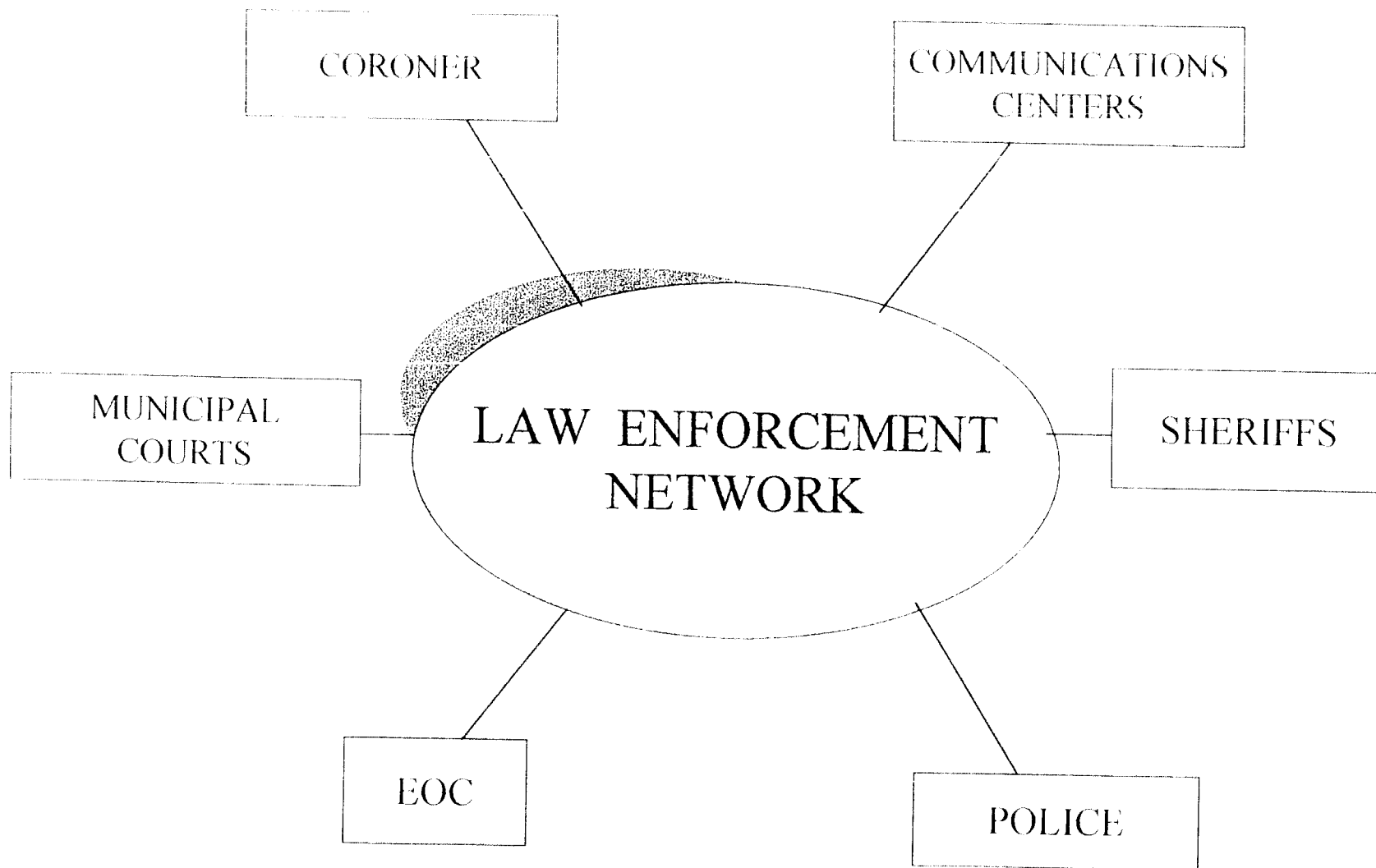


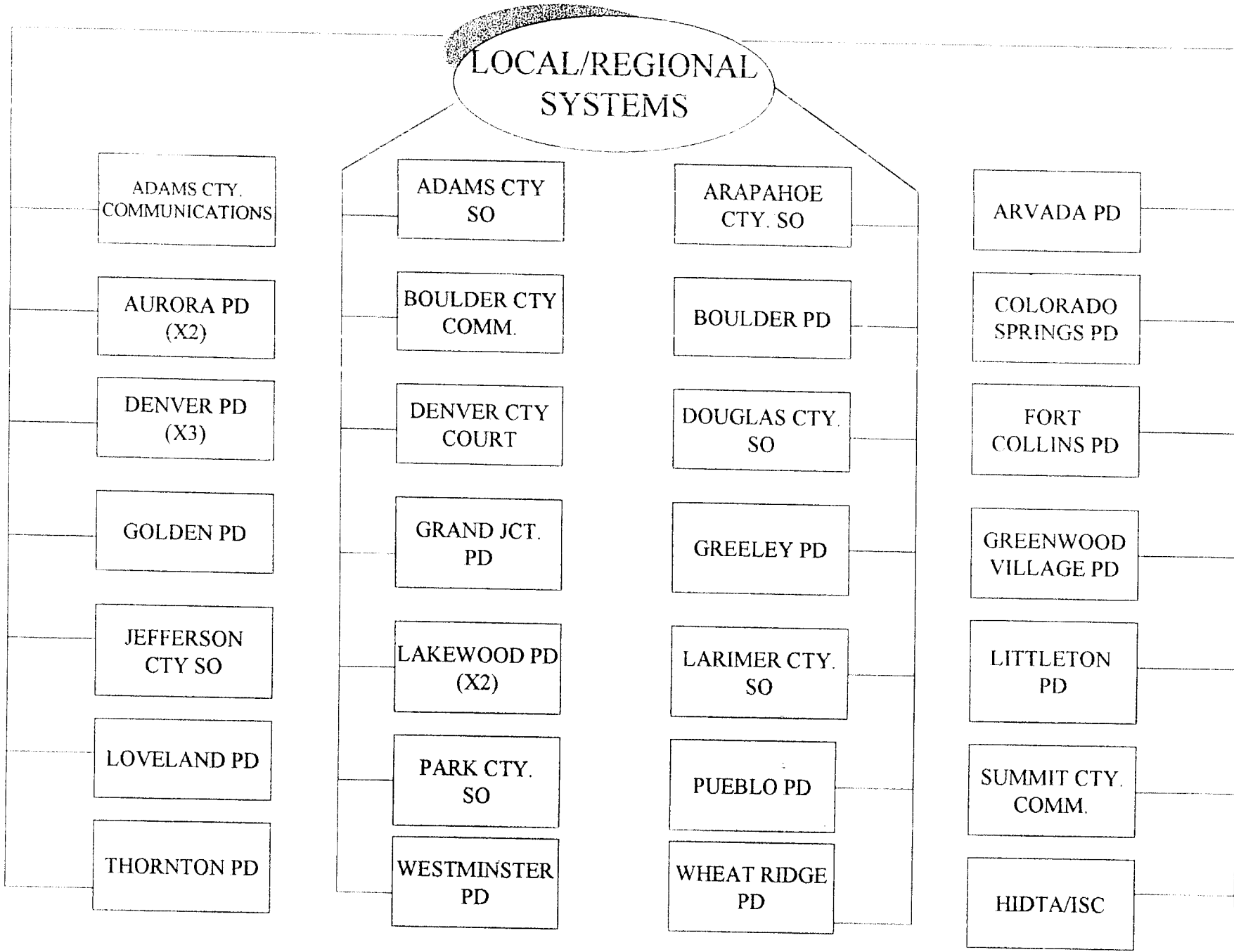


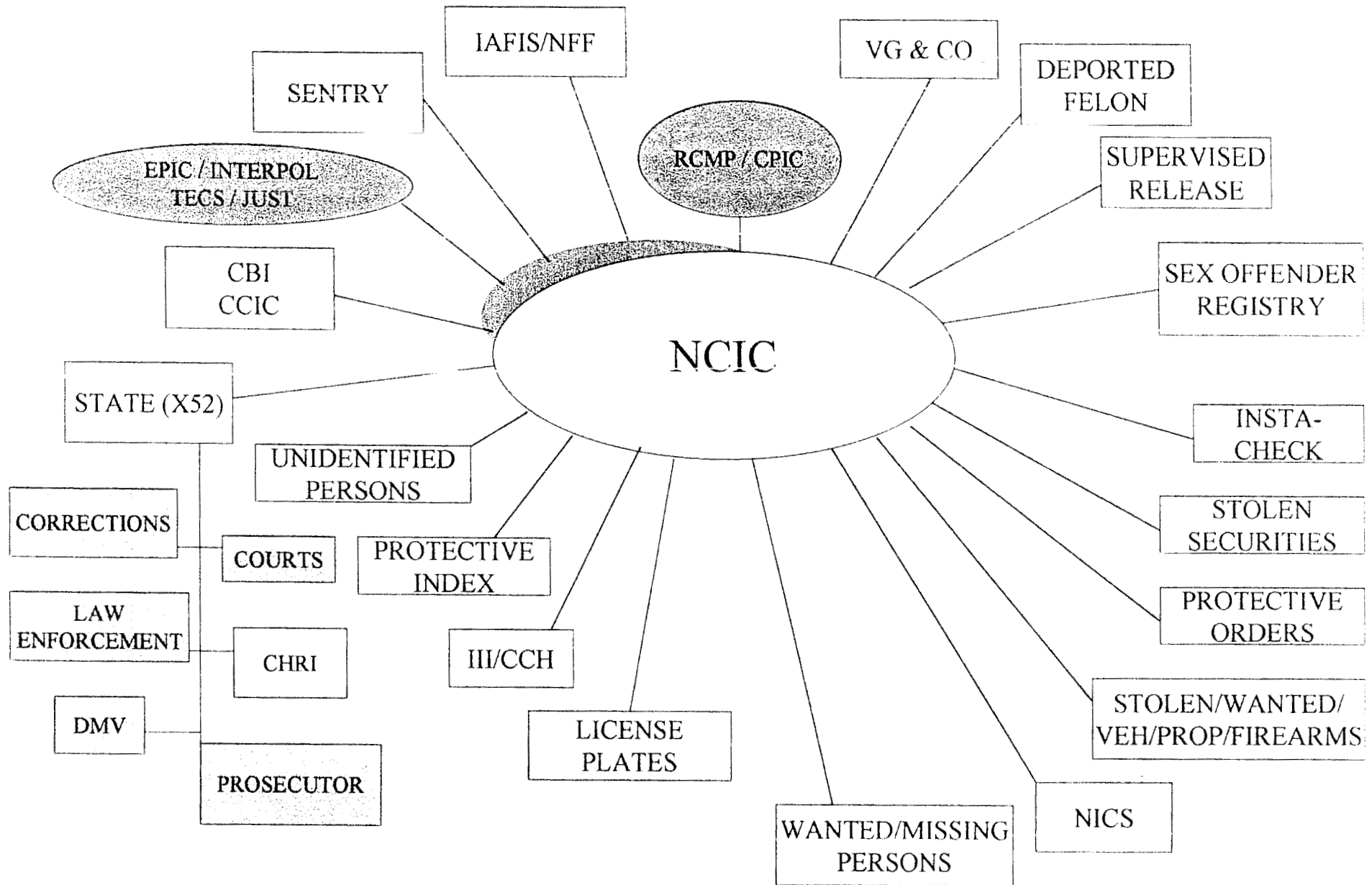


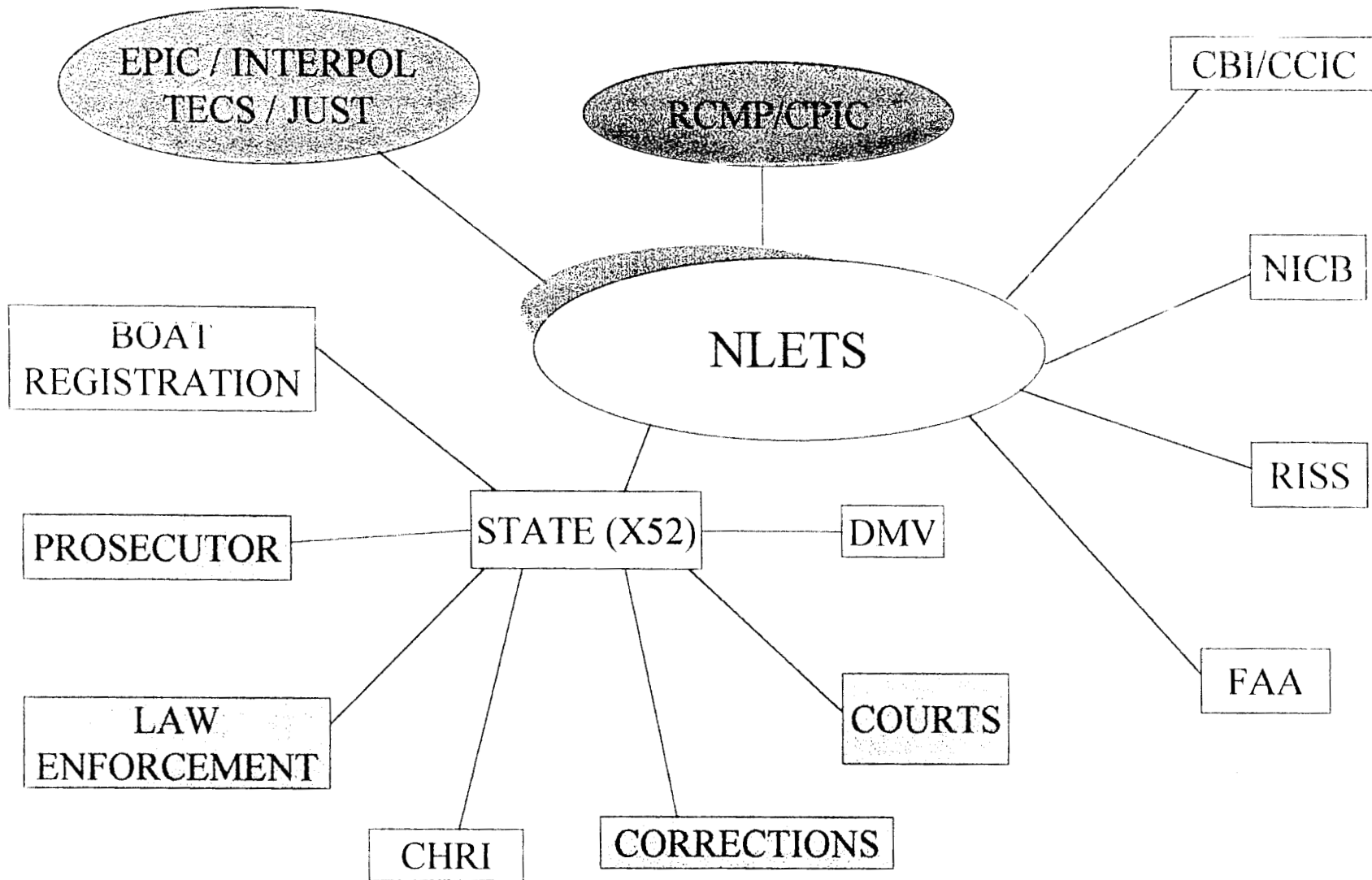


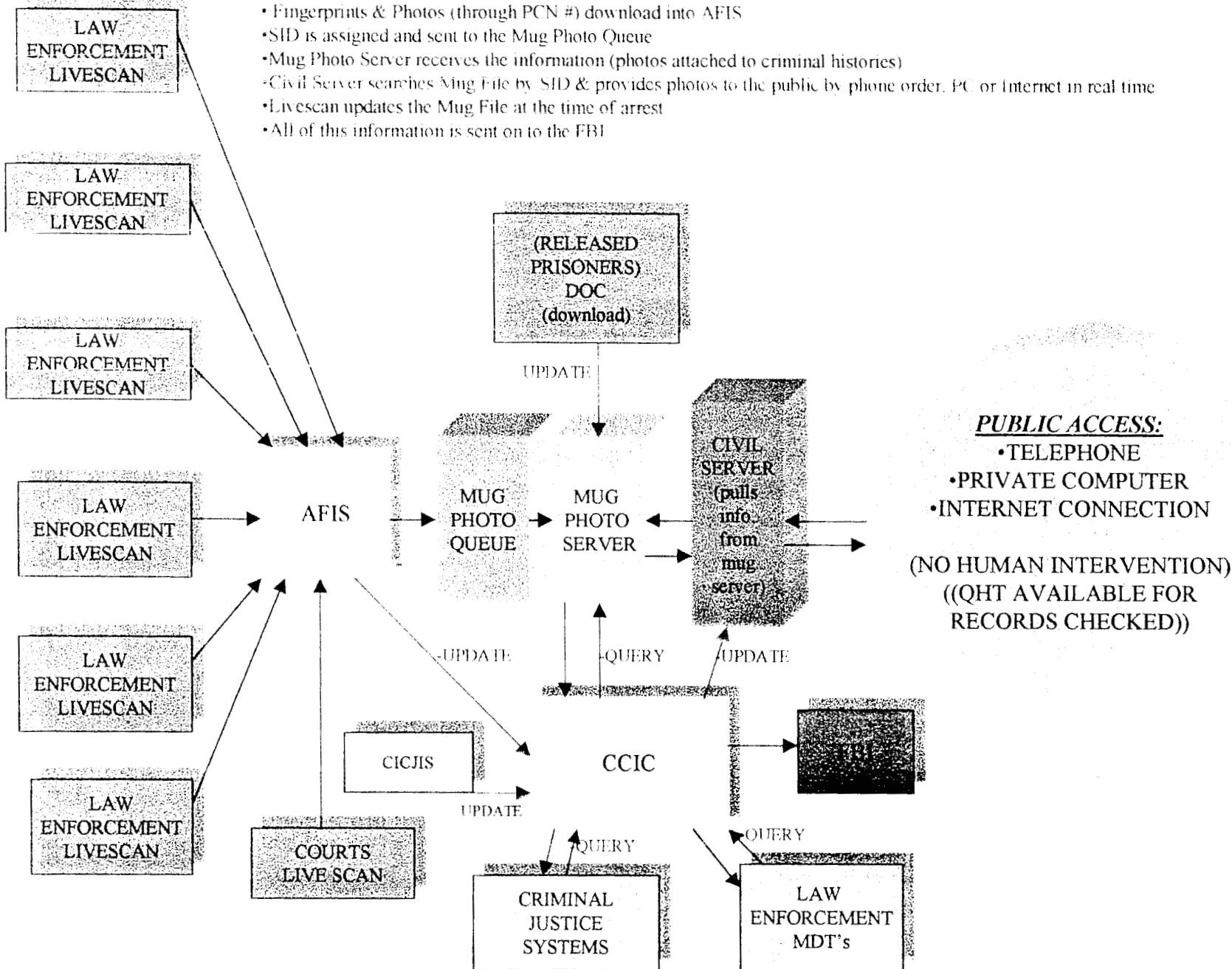




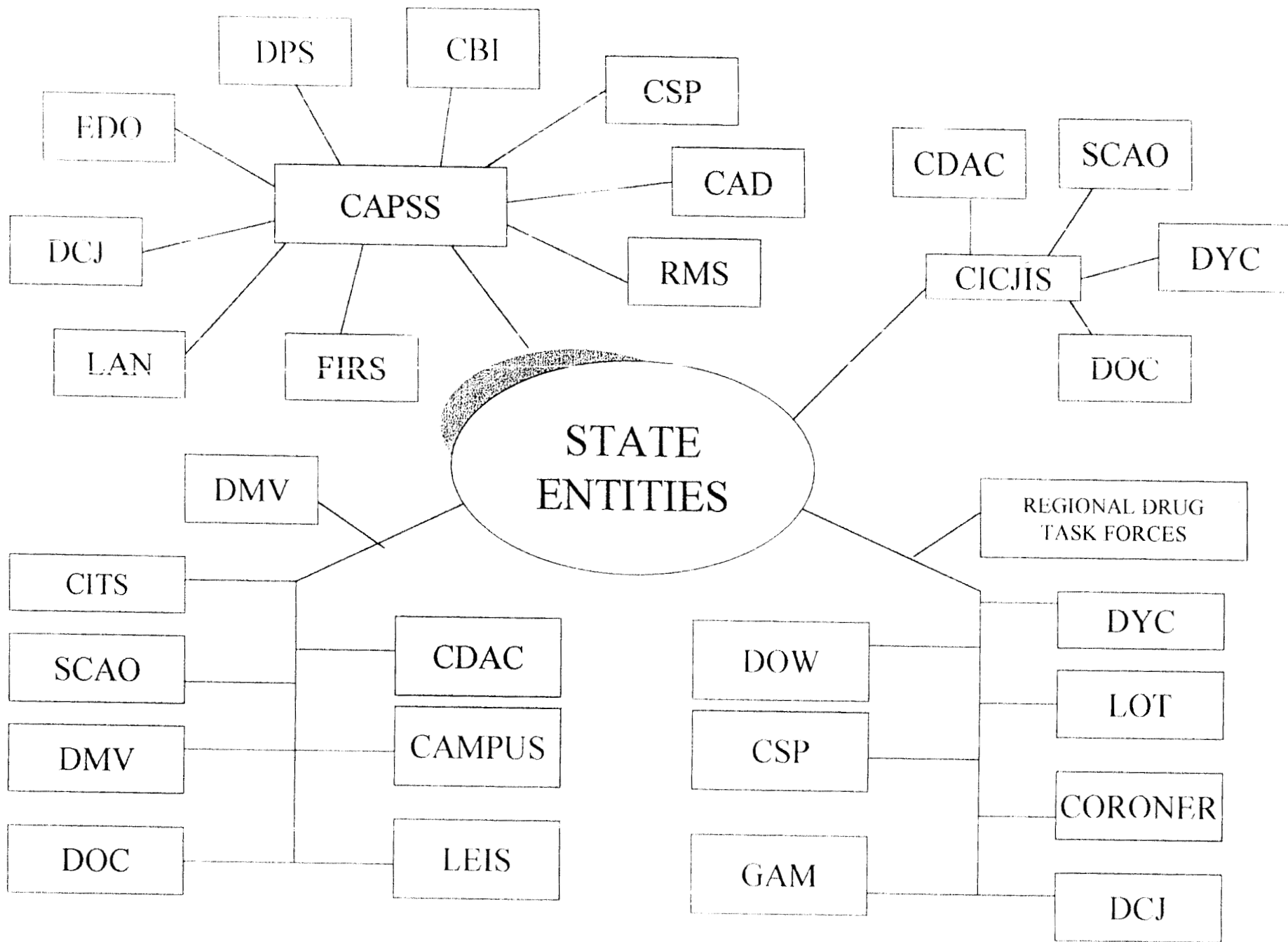






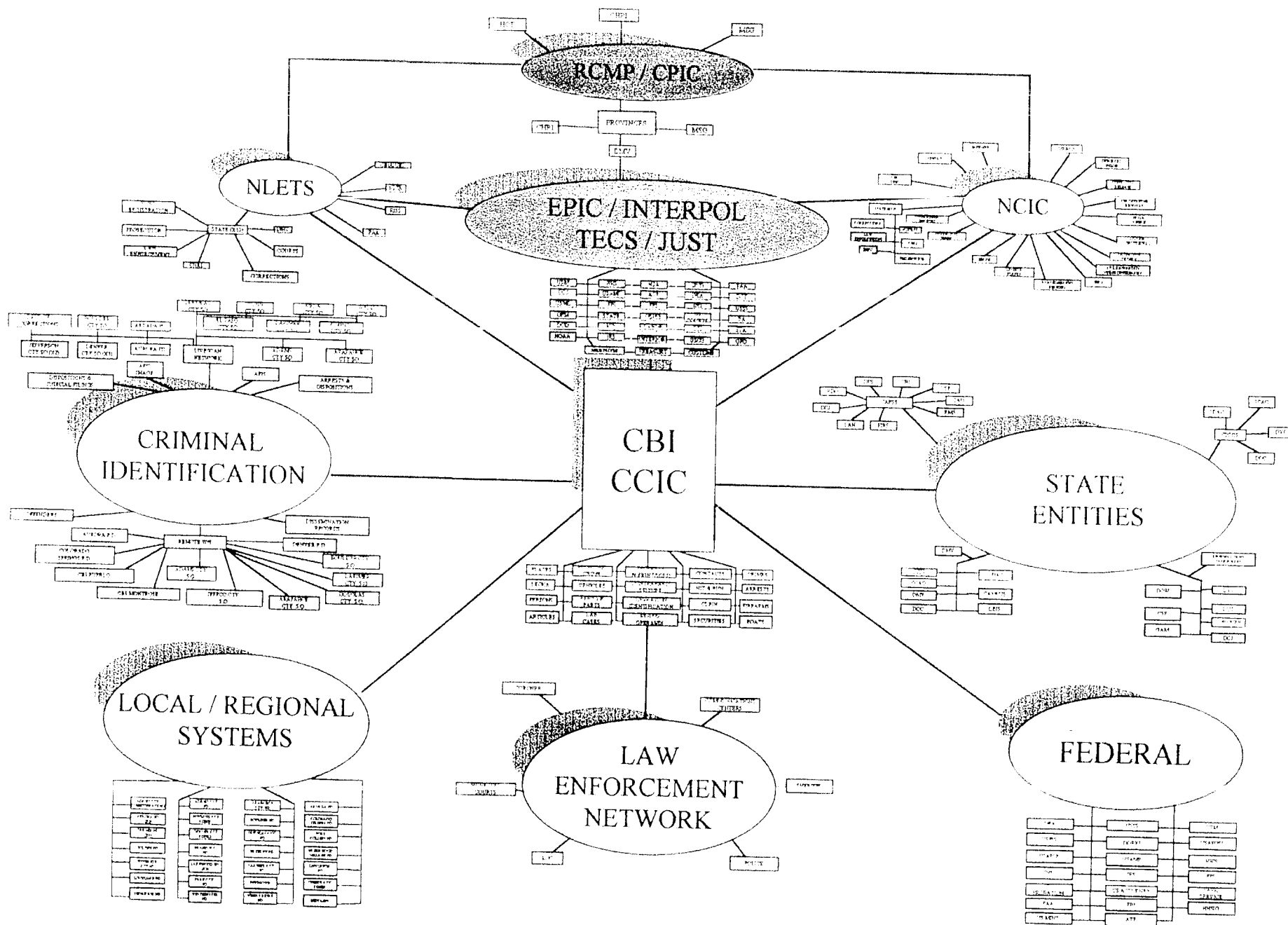


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CCIC NETWORK SERVICES



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** TACTICAL VEHICLE INTERVENTION **

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA POLICE DEPARTMENT IS IN THE PROCESS OF GATHERING DATA FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THAT USE TACTICAL VEHICLE INTERVENTION (TVI) TO STOP FLEEING VEHICLES. THIS TECHNIQUE INVOLVES THE OFFICER MAKING CONTACT WITH THE REAR QUARTER PANEL OF A FLEEING SUSPECT'S VEHICLE WITH THE FRONT QUARTER PANEL OF THE POLICE VEHICLE, WHICH FORCES THE SUSPECT'S VEHICLE TO SPIN AND DECELERATE WHICH TERMINATES THE PURSUIT. PLEASE CONTACT LIEUTENANT JIM COX AT 405-297-1222.

** TOUCH SCREENS **

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA COMMUNICATIONS WOULD LIKE INFORMATION FROM ANY AGENCY USING TOUCH SCREEN COMPUTERS FOR MOBILE DATA TERMINALS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLES. PLEASE SEND AGENCY NAME, TELEPHONE NUMBER AND CONTACT PERSON TO DRI/NDRCD0000, ATTN: LYLE GALLAGHER.

06/23/99 14:43:44 PRINT REQUESTED BY TERMINAL CTO
CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS

APPOINTED MEMBERS:

(LAR)	BEBELL, STEVE	970/498-5102	CHAIRPERSON
(ARA)	CAIN, MARCELLA	303/795-4719	
(BSO)	DRISCOLL, PEGGY	303/441-3604	
(AUR)	EGAN, WILSON	303/739-6305	
(ENG)	EVERHART, TRINA	303/762-2438	
(DP29)	EGGLESTON, SANDRA	303/640-5019	
(MCC)	DILKA, MARY	970/867-8531	
(JEF)	LAMB, SANDRA	303/271-5330	
(GRF)	LOPER, ROSEMARY	970/350-9630	
(ARV)	MCELROY, JANE	303/431-3053	
(NOR)	MONTEEN, DIANE	303/450-8850	
(SPH)	RATZELL, SHERYL	303/239-4570	
(WES)	NORTON, FRANCES	303/430-2400	
(WEL)	BEDFORD, MARILYN	970/356-4016	X4624
(LON)	MELOCCO, NANCY	303/651-8550	
(PCC)	SMART, LLOYD	719/549-1283	
(GRA)	SMITH, VICKY	970/242-6707	
(ADA)	SPOTTKE, CHERYL	303/654-1850	
(WHE)	STODDEN, LARRY	303/237-2220	
(THA)	WOOD, DENISE	303/538-7470	
(FTC)	WRIGHT, THOM	970/221-6545	
(COL)	ZEHNDER, PAT	719/444-7478	

ALTERNATE MEMBERS:

(WES)	BOHANNON, CAROL	303/430-2400	X-2732
(AUR)	BUTTKE, KATHY	303/739-6307	
(GRE)	CHACON, IRENE	970/350-9635	
(JCC)	CLINE, CYNTHIA	303/271-5527	

(MCC)	MONSEES, PAM	970/867-8531
(NOR)	DUCHARME, ANN	303/450-8892
(LAK)	EYMAN, COLLEEN	303/987-7140
(ARA)	FUNK, DAVE	303/795-4719
(SPH)	JAMESON, KATHY	303/239-4508
(FTC)	JAIME, LISA	970/221-6540
(ARV)	KIEKBUSCH, LEAH	303/431-3060
(BSO)	GRAHAM, BETH	303/441-3644
(LAT)	OHRNS, BRANDON	970/498-5223
(WEL)	SALZMAN, BETHANY	970/356-4015
(BOU)	SCOTT, GAIL A.	303/441-3300
(ADA)	TWEDEN, CLINT	303/654-1850
(WHR)	VENABLE, KRIS	303/235-2932
(CCL)	MEDINA, WALLACE	719/444-7455
(DP29)	CHACON, JOE	303/640-1471

LIASON:

(OPM)	O'MEARA, PHYLLIS	303/969-6779	(OPM)
(B30R)	STEGEHUIS, TERRY	303/837-3635	(JUDICIAL BRANCH)
(EOC)	BARDSLEY, RICHARD	303/273-1622	(OFFICE EMERGENCY SERVICES)
(DMV)	SELLERS, SANDRA	303/205-5824	(DMV)
(HQ00)	TARBELL, JOSEPH L.	719/579-9580	(DOC)
(D04B)	CHAPPELL, ROBERT	719/520-7511	(DISTRICT ATTORNEY)

BWA MESSAGE

TO BWA+, TO MEMBERS - CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS

ATT PD ARVADA	(MCELROY, JANE)		
PD AURORA	(EGAN, WILSON)	PD LAKEWOOD	(PETERSON, SHARON)
PD ENGLEWOOD	(EVERHART, TRINA)	PD PUEBLO	(SMART, LLOYD)
SO ADAMS CO	(SPOTTKE, CHERYL)	CSP DENVER	(MOREHEAD, DIANA)
PD CO SPRINGS	(ZEHNDER, PATRICIA)	SO BOULDER CO	(DRISCOLL, PEGGY)
PD DENVER	(EGGLESTON, SANDRA)	SO WELD COUNTY	(REIDEL, CARRIE)
PD NORTHGLENN	(MONTEEN, DIANE)	PD GREELEY	(LOPER, ROSE MARY)
SO ARAPAHOE CO	(CAIN, MARCELLA)	EOC GOLDEN	(BARDSLEY, RICHARD)
PD GRAND JCT	(SMITH, VICKY)	OPM LAKEWOOD	(O'MEARA, PHYLLIS)
PD WESTMINSTER	(NORTON, FRANCES)	PD WHEAT RIDGE	(STODDEN, LARRY)
DOC COLO SPGS	(TARBELL, JOSEPH)	MORGAN COMM CTR	(DILKA, MARY)
DMV DENVER	(SELLERS, SANDY)	PD THORNTON	(WOOD, DENISE)
SO LARIMER CO	(BEBELL, STEVE)	PD LONGMONT	(SIMPSON, CARL)
D.A.	(MARTIN, LARRY)	JUDICIAL	(STEGEHUIS, TERRY)
SO JEFFERSON CO	(LAMB, SANDRA)	PD FT COLLINS	(WRIGHT, THOM)

06/23/99 14:44:16 PRINT REQUESTED BY TERMINAL CTO

99/00 BED/BWA MEETINGS SCHEDULE

* = BED MEETINGS - ASTERISK INDICATES THE BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND THE BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS WILL MEET ON THE SAME DATE AND SAME LOCATION.

NOTE: COMBINED BED/BWA MEETINGS ARE ON THURSDAYS. THE DATES THAT THE BWA MEETS ALONE ARE ALWAYS ON FRIDAYS.

1/08/99:	0930 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS	
	HOST	- LOCATION - DOC HQ COLORADO SPRINGS	
3/11/99:	0930 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS	
	1330 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	
	HOST	- LOCATION - NORTHGLENN PD	
4/09/99:	0930 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS	
	HOST	- LOCATION - WESTMINSTER PD	
5/13/99:	1330 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	
	HOST	- LOCATION - DENVER PD ACADEMY	
6/10/99:	0930 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS	CANCELLED
	1330 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	CANCELLED
	HOST	- LOCATION - DENVER PD	
7/15/99	0930 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS	
	1330 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	
	HOST	- LOCATION - DENVER PD TRAINING ACADEMY	
8/13/99:	0930 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS	
	HOST	- LOCATION - AURORA PD	
9/10/99:	0930 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS	
	1330 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	
	HOST	- LOCATION - ARAPAHOE COUNTY S.O.	
10/08/99:	0930 HOURS	- CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS	
	HOST	- LOCATION - LAKEWOOD PD	

* 11/18/99: 0930 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS
 1330 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
 HOST - LOCATION - ARVADA PD

1/07/00: 0930 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS
 HOST - LOCATION - DOC HQ, COLORADO SPRINGS

* 3/09/00: 0930 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS
 1330 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
 HOST - LOCATION - DENVER PD

4/14/00: 0930 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS
 HOST - LOCATION - LAKEWOOD PD

* 6/08/00: 0930 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS
 1330 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
 HOST - LOCATION - LARIMER COUNTY S.O.

8/11/00: 0930 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS
 HOST - LOCATION - GRAND JUNCTION PD

* 9/07/00: 0930 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS
 1330 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
 HOST - LOCATION - COLORADO SPRINGS PD

10/06/00: 0930 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS
 HOST - LOCATION - WHEAT RIDGE PD

* 11/16/00: 0930 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF WORKING ADVISORS
 1330 HOURS - CCIC BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
 HOST - LOCATION - ARVADA PD

SEE INFO AGENDA FOR CURRENT BWA AND BED MEETING AGENDAS

Participating Colorado State Systems

Motor Vehicle Division

Driver license status, driver violation history, State Identification cards, and vehicle ownership. Pending: Access to driver photographs.

District Attorneys Council

Blackstone System (formerly the Prosecutors Tracking System [PTS]) for defendant case status, and details. Pending: *On-line automated reporting of status changes.

Judicial Branch Case Management Information System

Defendant filed, charge dispositions. Pending: *On-line automated reporting of status changes.

Division of Youth Corrections

Escape and Parole Status. Pending: *On-line automated reporting of status changes.

Department of Corrections

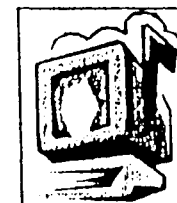
Client status and details. Pending: *On-line automated reporting of status changes.

* Pending CICJIS project completion.

Some CCIC File Sizes As Of December, 1997

Fugitive Felons	19,874
Restraining Orders	78,351
Registered Sex Offenders	4,094
Missing Persons	2,310
Other Wanted	231,071
Known Offenders	1,190,395
Stolen Vehicles	8,950
Vehicles Used In Commission of Misdemeanors	234
Vehicles Used In Commission of Felonies	46
Carjacked	10

CBI Crime Information Center



Executive Summary

690 Kipling Street, Suite 3000
Denver, Colorado 80215
(303) 239-4222



Colorado Department of Public Safety

December 31, 1997

Colorado Crime Information Center Executive Summary

The CCIC telecommunications system links all criminal justice agencies in Colorado with each other and with their counterpart agencies across eight time zones in other states and Canada. CCIC also provides a central index of people, things, and events of official interest to more than one justice agency.

INDICES

► **PERSON*** - Categorized by nature of interest, and cross indexed by detailed physical description, names and numerical identifiers used (passport Number, Driver License Number, Fingerprint Classification Number, Arrest Identification Number, License Plate Number and Vehicle Identification Number). An inquiry by name and/or by number returns the pointer records from which a user may retrieve complete index records. Categories include:

• **Person of Interest:** Fugitive Felon, Fugitive Misdemeanant, Missing, Attempt to Locate, Division of Wildlife Suspension Notice, Victim of Misidentification, Registered Sex Offenders, Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders, Parolees, Probationers, and Pre-trial releases.

• **Arrestee** - UCR: Details required for Uniform Crime Reporting statistics statewide and nationwide.

• **Arrestee - Fingerprint Based Record of Arrest & Prosecution (RAP):** Physical description of the offender, all names and monikers used, occupations, addresses, details of the arrest, charge & final disposition.

• **Victim:** From crime reports, including names of officers assaulted or killed.

• **Operation Identification Registrant, Including Ski**

Registrations: Incidental to the stolen property index; cross checked automatically when the stolen property file is searched.

• **Seller of Precious Metals & Other Pawned Property:** Part of the Report of Sale index; enabling officers to identify who pawned stole property, where and when.

One name inquiry can search all files or driver status from all states. One number inquiry retrieves arrest and disposition history from all states, the District of Columbia, and federal agencies.

► **PROPERTY*** - Stolen, lost, hazardous, used in an unsolved crime, impounded or associated with a fugitive or missing person. Indexed for instant access by serial number and/or by owner name. Categorized as Vehicle, Vehicle Part, Article, Sequentially Numbered Article, and Gun; and subcategorized: Stolen, Lost, Impounded, Attempt to Locate, Reported Sold, Reported Pawned.

► **ECONOMIC CRIME*** - Documents involved in crime to connect agencies conducting independent investigations of the same offender(s), address, phone number or document.

► **EVENTS*** - Categories: Crimes, Arrests, Methods of Crime (Serious Cases Only), Operation Identification Registration, Arson, Officers Assaulted, Homicide, Stolen Property Classification, and Requests for CBI Laboratory Examination. The Report of Sale of certain precious metals is indexed for local agencies to identify stolen property acquired by pawn shops. Pawned serial numbers are automatically checked when stolen property files are checked or updated.

• **Services coordinated with other states.**

National Systems Accessible Via CCIC

AGRICULTURE	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Inspector General
DEFENSE	U.S. Department of Defense, Inspector General
DOJS	Department of Justice, Special Prosecutions
FinCEN	U.S. Department of the Treasury
FPS	Federal Protective Service
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
INSA	National Security Agency, Internal Security Force
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization, FBI/HQ
LABOR	U.S. Department of Labor, Inspector General
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NFF	National Fingerprint File, FBI, Clarksburg, West Virginia
NIS	Naval Investigative Service
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
OPM	U.S. Office of Personnel Management
OSI	USAF Office of Special Investigations
RCMP/CPIC	Canadian Police Information Center
SENTRY	U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Inmate Tracking System
STATE	U.S. Department of State, Security Office
USSS	U.S. Secret Service
VICAP	Violent Criminal Apprehension Program, FBI/Quantico



Colorado Bureau of Investigation Crime Information Center Services

The Colorado Crime Information Center is a computerized information system serving all criminal justice agencies. Its mission is to provide accurate, complete and timely documented criminal justice information to prevent crime: To identify offenders and their current status, to identify the nature and extent of reported crime, to find missing children, and to recover stolen property. The CCIC telecommunications network enables all criminal justice entities to exchange information to maximize interagency cooperation and coordination, all in the interest of public safety.

Criminal justice information is defined as information collected by criminal justice agencies that is needed for the performance of their legally authorized, required functions. The statutory authority for CCIC is under Title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes, Article 33.5, Section 412 (24-33.5-412), as well as CRS 24-33.5-415.1, 18-6-803.7, 16-21, 19-2-902 (3), and 16-20.5. Data in CCIC files are exchanged with and for the official use of criminal justice officials of state, local, and federal governments in the U.S., its possessions, and in Canada.

CCIC requires a **message key** (MKE) to process all transactions. The first letter of the MKE identifies the process to be performed and the second and/or third letter identifies the service or information requested. Example: EV would tell the computer an Entry is being made into the Vehicle file. The different processes are:

E_ entry M_ modify Q_ query X_ cancel L_ locate

- The message key (MKE) for file queries begins with a Q. Example: QA is the MKE to Query the Article file.
- To modify or cancel a record, first Query the record in the Maintenance Mode (QRM/M).
- To modify the retrieved record, make the necessary changes and transmit.
- To cancel the retrieved record, change the first letter of the MKE from M to X and transmit.
- Records can not be located by the entering agency. If the Locating Agency ORI (LAI) field is left blank, the record will be located with the ORI of the logged on operator.

No representation is made that all **CCIC FILES** and transactions are listed.

1. Vehicles:

- EV Enter Vehicle (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL, FEL OR JAC must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date)
- EV-A Stolen Vehicle, Occupant(s) Armed
- EV-F Stolen Vehicle, Occupant(s) Armed, Hold for Latents
- EV-P Stolen Vehicle, Hold for Latents
- EVS_ Add-on Vehicle (underscore is for Add-on Vehicle #)
- EF Enter Felony Vehicle
- EF-A Felony Vehicle, Occupant(s) Armed
- EF-F Felony Vehicle, Occupant(s) Armed, Hold for Latents
- EF-P Felony Vehicle, Hold for Latents
- EP Stolen Part
- EP-P Stolen Part, Hold for Latents
- EPS_ Add-on Part (underscore is for Add-on Part #)
- See - INFO RTY - for CCIC only Record Types (RTY)
- The literal NONE cannot be in the following fields: OLN, VIN, VMA, or LIC unless LIT/PE is used.

2. License Plates:

- EL Enter License Plate (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL FEL must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date)
- EL-A Stolen License Plate, Occupant(s) Armed
- EL-F Stolen License Plate, Occupant(s) Armed, Hold for Latents
- EL-P Stolen License Plate, Hold for Latents
- If LIS/CO is used, LIY/NX is only allowed with LIT/ST, CU or CI.
- DOT cannot be greater than current date.
- LIY cannot be greater than current date plus 5 years.
- Colorado dealer plates (LIS/CO, LIT/DL) cannot be non-expiring (LIY/NX).

3. Boats:

- EB Stolen Boats (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date)
- EB-A Stolen Boat, Occupant(s) Armed
- EB-F Stolen Boat, Occupant(s) Armed, Hold for Latents
- EB-P Stolen Boat, Hold for Latents
- EBP_ Add-on Part (underscore is for Add-on Part #)
- EBS Supplemental Data
- EBT Supplemental Boat Trailer

4. Guns:

- EG Stolen Guns (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date)
- ERG Recovered Gun (Use RTY/IMP.)
- EG-P Stolen Gun, Hold for Latents

5. Articles:

- EA Stolen Article (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date).
- EAA Consecutively Serialized Articles
- EA-P Stolen Article, Hold for Latents

6. Securities:

- ES Stolen Securities (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date)
- ESS Consecutively Serialized Securities

7. Wanted Persons:

- EW Wanted Persons
- EWJ Wanted Juvenile
- ET Wanted Person. Temporary Felony
- EN Enter Supplemental Data

7. Wanted Persons: (continued)

- ENS Stolen and Fraudulent Identities
- ENW Enter Supplemental Warrant
- EW-C Wanted Person, Caution
- EWJC Wanted Juvenile, Caution
- ET-C Wanted Person, Temporary Felony, Caution
- DOW cannot be greater than current date.
- EXP must be greater than current date.
- DOW must not equal DOB.
- The literal NONE cannot be in the following fields: OLN, VIN, VMA, or LIC unless LIT/PE is used.

8. Missing Persons:

- EMD Disabled Missing Person
- EME Endangered Missing Person
- EMI Involuntary Missing Person
- EMJ Missing Juvenile
- EMV Missing Catastrophe Victim
- EMN Supplemental Data entry
- EMDC Disabled Missing Person, Caution
- EMEC Endangered Missing Person, Caution
- EMIC Involuntary Missing Person, Caution
- EMJC Missing Juvenile, Caution
- EMVC Missing Catastrophe Victim, Caution
- Entry of Supplemental Dental Data is not supported by CCIC and requires direct NCIC entry.
- The fields CIR, TLS, ACT, RPN, PHN, PHD are required for persons under 18 years of age.
- DLC must not be greater than current date. DLC must not equal DOB. DOE must be greater than current date.

9. Hit Confirmation:

- GHC Hit Confirmation Request - 1st Request
- GHC2 Hit Confirmation Request - 2nd Request

10. Correctional Clients: (CCIC ONLY UNTIL NCIC 2000)

- EC Adult Probation or Supervised Release Status Record
- ECN Correctional Client Supplemental Data
- ECJ Juvenile Probation or Supervised Release Status Record
- EC-C Probation or Supervised Release Status Record, Caution
- ECJC Juvenile Probation or Supervised Release Status Record, Caution
- Hits on this file do not need confirmation.
- Follow the instructions in the MIS/ field.

11. Vehicle Incidents (Hit & Run - CCIC ONLY)

- EVI Vehicle Incident
- Entry creates a profile search.
- A Query on this file searches the entire file sequentially. Responses may be delayed.

12. Economic Crime index (CCIC ONLY)

- ECI Economic Crime Index Entry
- ECIN Economic Crime Index Supplemental Data

13. Crime Check (CCIC ONLY)

- EIR Operation Identification Entry
- ESKI Ski Registration Entry
- EPR Pawned Property Entry

13. Crime Check (continued)

- Hits on these files do not need confirmation.

14. Seized Contraband:

- ESC Seized Contraband Entry
- EUC Seized Contraband Summary

15. Statewide Narcotic & Gang Index (CCIC ONLY)

- EIN Enter Subject
- EINN Enter Supplemental Data
- EIP Enter Premise Information
- NOTE: USE OF THIS FILE REQUIRES A SPECIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED YEARLY.

16. Restraining Orders, CCIC only

- To enter Colorado restraining orders.
- ERO Enter restraining order

Additional Query Applications on CCIC:

- DQ Driver's License
- DQ Vehicle Registration
- QAL All Files Simultaneously
- QH Arrest History Index
- QJ Judicial Index
- QQ Query Tracking
- QR Criminal History Summary
- QV Wants, Vehicle, & Driver Information
- PTS Prosecutor Tracking System. Will be replaced by QBLACK. CDAC Case Management System.
- QDNAME Dept. of Corrections Client by Name
- QDNUMB Dept. of Corrections Client by Number
- QNIB Query NIBRS Incident Report
- QM Query Missing Person. Used to query the NCIC missing persons file only by a physical description of a person.

NLETS INQUIRIES:

- RQ Registration Inquiry
- DQ Driver License Inquiry
- HQ Road and Weather Inquiry
- AQ Administrative Criminal Inquiry
- FQ Full Criminal History Inquiry
- IQ Criminal History Inquiry
- BQ Boat Registration Inquiry
- SQ Snowmobile Registration Inquiry
- MG Hazardous Material Inquiry
- JQ FAA Tracking Inquiry
- GQ FAA Registration Inquiry
- YQ Hit Confirmation
- KQ Driver History Inquiry
- UQ Canadian Driver License Inquiry
- VQ Canadian Vehicle Registration
- WQ Canadian Wanted Person Inquiry
- XQ Canadian Stolen Vehicle Inquiry
- CAQ Canadian Stolen Article Inquiry
- CBQ Canadian Stolen Boat Inquiry
- CSQ Canadian Stolen Securities Inquiry
- TQ ORI Inquiry
- ATQ Gun Tracing Inquiry (Pilot Project)

Other Reference Materials:

- CCIC Operator's Guide & Training Manual
- NCIC Operating & Code Manuals, and Reference Card
- NLETS File Reference Card.
- INFO NLETS - on-line

FEB 9 1998

**NIJ (OS&T) QUESTIONNAIRE
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTION
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Colorado Bureau of Investigation
Address: 690 Kipling Street, #3000, Denver, Colorado 80215
Principal Contact: Inspector W. Gray Buckley
Telephone: (303)239-4224 Fax Number: (303)235-0568
Full-time staff equivalents providing database maintenance and services: 19
Parent Agency CO Dept. Public Safety Number of sworn officers 69

Identify Multi-jurisdiction Information System provided: Please see attached page with reference number 1. Also see enclosed flyer.

Identify agencies currently being served:

- Federal, state, local law enforcement agencies
 Two or more states (list)
 State and local agencies within defined region (list)
 Two or more local agencies (list)
 Other (e.g., international) _____

Number of jurisdictional agencies served 16,000

Access or share data with other multi-jurisdiction systems Yes No

Types of agencies being served (Check all that apply):

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other police departments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sheriffs departments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors office | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Detention facilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task forces |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State criminal justice | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>DMV</u> |

Identify specific units within participating agencies that access the system:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patrol Division | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Crime analysis |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/forensics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile (include gangs) | |

SYSTEM CAPABILITIES

Data services system performs (Check all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gang tracking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard queries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal histories |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Narcotics trafficking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Special ad hoc queries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Persons status (e.g., arrested, convicted, etc.) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Firearms trafficking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Persons information | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Violent criminals | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Property information | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inmate tracking | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Link Analysis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | |

Please describe system capabilities in more detail

See attached brochure

Does the system duplicate any other databases available to your users? (List and describe -- be as specific regarding similarities and differences as possible)

No, but it does provide indices to information maintained by users, as well as indices to interactive information provided by users to/from NCIC and NLETS.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Type of computer providing the database function

Mainframe Min Server Work Station Desktop PC

Year installed 1994 → 1998

Number of terminals in facility providing user services 4,000+

User access device options

Desktop Laptop Handheld Car-mounted

Communications media with users

Modem Internet Fax Telephone LAN WAN Other

Software configuration

Commercial Off-the-Shelf Yes No List major systems

Modified Commercial Yes No

System-unique developed by outside vendor in-house personnel

Other freeware or shareware Yes No

SYSTEM FUNDING

Sources of initial development and current operations funding

Source	Initial Devel.	Current
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal	<u>\$1.5 mil.</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	<u>\$8 mil.</u>	<u>\$</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Local	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-jurisdiction (agencies)	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Annual access or <input type="checkbox"/> User fees		<u>\$</u>

System hardware/software maintenance agency C.B.I.

Plans to make agency self-sufficient in funding Yes No

Briefly describe system growth plans and funding status for growth

State funding is provided for volume increase in number of records maintained and the number of communications transactions and the number of transactions creating, updating and reading records. NOTE: System integrates automatic record updating and interagency/intersystem inquiries with NCIC/NLETS and interstate systems operated by district attorneys, judicial offices, youth corrections and adult corrections.

cdps

COLORADO
DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Colorado Bureau of Investigation
Carl W. Whiteside, Director

February 4, 1998

Mr. William F. Gasko
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Center for Technology Commercialization, Inc.
1400 Computer Drive
Westborough, MA 01581-5043

Dear Mr. Gasko:

Your October 23, 1997, survey addressed to the Colorado State Patrol has been referred to this office for response. The completed survey is enclosed.

Sincerely,



W. Gray Buckley
Inspector
Crime Information Center

encl

WGB:ab

Roy Romer
GOVERNOR

Patrick C. Ahlstrom
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Division of
Criminal Justice

Colorado State
Patrol

Colorado Bureau
of Investigation

Division of
Fire Safety



690 Kipling Street, Suite 3000
Denver, Colorado 80215-5825
(303) 239-4300
Admin. FAX (303) 235-0568
Invest. FAX (303) 238-6714

3416 North Elizabeth Street
Pueblo, Colorado 81008
(719) 542-1133
FAX (719) 542-6411

301 South Nevada Avenue
Montrose, Colorado 81401
(970) 249-8621
FAX (970) 249-6308

1. Multi-jurisdiction Information System provided:

Colorado Crime Information Center (refer to flyer)
Automated Fingerprint Identification System
Motor Vehicle Division (Drivers & Vehicles)
District Attorneys Information System
Colorado Department of Corrections Information
System
Colorado Division of Youth Correction Information
System
Colorado Judicial Branch Information System
Rocky Mountain HIDTA/Investigative Support Center
Regional Drug Task Forces
Local Agency to Local Agency System Inquiry
Point to Point and Point to Multi-Point Messaging
National Crime Information Center
FBI VICAP
FBI National Fingerprint File
FBI Integrated Automated Fingerprint
Identification System
FBI UCR
FBI NIBRS
National Law Enforcement Telecommunication Center
Interpol
TECS
Bulletproof (Stand alone network access)
Ceasefire (Stand alone network access)
FinCEN
RISS/RMIN/RISSNET



Colorado Bureau of Investigation Crime Information Center Services

The Colorado Crime Information Center is a computerized information system serving all criminal justice agencies. Its mission is to provide accurate, complete and timely documented criminal justice information to prevent crime: To identify offenders and their current status, to identify the nature and extent of reported crime, to find missing children, and to recover stolen property. The CCIC telecommunications network enables all criminal justice entities to exchange information to maximize interagency cooperation and coordination, all in the interest of public safety.

Criminal justice information is defined as information collected by criminal justice agencies that is needed for the performance of their legally authorized, required functions. The statutory authority for CCIC is under Title 24, Colorado Revised Statutes, Article 33.5, Section 412 (24-33.5-412), as well as CRS 24-33.5-415.1, 18-6-803.7, 16-21, 19-2-902 (3), and 16-20.5. Data in CCIC files are exchanged with and for the official use of criminal justice officials of state, local, and federal governments in the U.S., its possessions, and in Canada.

CCIC requires a **message key (MKE)** to process all transactions. The first letter of the MKE identifies the process to be performed and the second and/or third letter identifies the service or information requested. Example: EV would tell the computer an Entry is being made into the Vehicle file. The different processes are:

E_ entry M_ modify Q_ query X_ cancel L_ locate

- The message key (MKE) for file queries begins with a Q. Example: QA is the MKE to Query the Article file.
- To modify or cancel a record, first Query the record in the Maintenance Mode (QRM/M).
- To modify the retrieved record, make the necessary changes and transmit.
- To cancel the retrieved record, change the first letter of the MKE from M to X and transmit.
- Records can not be located by the entering agency. If the Locating Agency ORI (LAI) field is left blank, the record will be located with the ORI of the logged on operator.

No representation is made that all **CCIC FILES** and transactions are listed.

1. Vehicles:

- EV Enter Vehicle (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL, FEL OR JAC must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date)
- V-A Stolen Vehicle, Occupant(s) Armed
- EV-F Stolen Vehicle, Occupant(s) Armed, Hold for Latents
- EV-P Stolen Vehicle, Hold for Latents
- EVS_ Add-on Vehicle (underscore is for Add-on Vehicle #)
- EF Enter Felony Vehicle
- EF-A Felony Vehicle, Occupant(s) Armed
- EF-F Felony Vehicle, Occupant(s) Armed, Hold for Latents
- EF-P Felony Vehicle, Hold for Latents
- EP Stolen Part
- EP-P Stolen Part, Hold for Latents
- EPS_ Add-on Part (underscore is for Add-on Part #)
- See - INFO RTY - for CCIC only Record Types (RTY)
- The literal NONE cannot be in the following fields: OLN, VIN, VMA, or LIC unless LIT/PE is used.

2. License Plates:

- EL Enter License Plate (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL FEL must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date)
- EL-A Stolen License Plate, Occupant(s) Armed
- EL-F Stolen License Plate, Occupant(s) Armed, Hold for Latents
- EL-P Stolen License Plate, Hold for Latents
- If LIS/CO is used, LIY/NX is only allowed with LIT/ST, CU or CI.
- DOT cannot be greater than current date.
- LIY cannot be greater than current date plus 5 years.
- Colorado dealer plates (LIS/CO, LIT/DL) cannot be non-expiring (LIY/NX).

3. Boats:

- EB Stolen Boats (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date)
- EB-A Stolen Boat, Occupant(s) Armed
- EB-F Stolen Boat, Occupant(s) Armed, Hold for Latents
- EB-P Stolen Boat, Hold for Latents
- EBP_ Add-on Part (underscore is for Add-on Part #)
- EBS Supplemental Data
- EBT Supplemental Boat Trailer

4. Guns:

- EG Stolen Guns (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date)
- ERG Recovered Gun (Use RTY/IMP.)
- EG-P Stolen Gun, Hold for Latents

5. Articles:

- EA Stolen Article (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date).
- EAA Consecutively Serialized Articles
- EA-P Stolen Article, Hold for Latents

6. Securities:

- ES Stolen Securities (If NCE/Y is used, RTY/STL must be used. DOT cannot be greater than current date)
- ESS Consecutively Serialized Securities

7. Wanted Persons:

- EW Wanted Persons
- EWJ Wanted Juvenile
- ET Wanted Person. Temporary Felony
- EN Enter Supplemental Data

Colorado Crime Information Center Executive Summary

The CCIC telecommunications system links all criminal justice agencies in Colorado with each other and with their counterpart agencies across eight time zones in other states and Canada. CCIC also provides a central index of people, things, and events of official interest to more than one justice agency.

INDICES

► **PERSONS*** - Categorized by nature of interest, and cross indexed by detailed physical description, names and numerical identifiers used (passport Number, Driver License Number, Fingerprint Classification Number, Arrest Identification Number, License Plate Number and Vehicle Identification Number). An inquiry by name and/or by number returns the pointer records from which a user may retrieve complete index records. Categories include:

◆ **Person of Interest:** Fugitive Felon, Fugitive Misdemeanant, Missing, Attempt to Locate, Division of Wildlife Suspension Notice, Victim of Misidentification, Registered Sex Offenders, Subjects of Domestic Violence Restraining Orders, Parolees, Probationers, and Pre-trial releases.

◆ **Arrestee - UCR:** Details required for Uniform Crime Reporting statistics statewide and nationwide.

◆ **Arrestee - Fingerprint Based Record of Arrest & Prosecution (RAP):** Physical description of the offender, all names and monikers used, occupations, addresses, details of the arrest, charge & final disposition.

◆ **Victim:** From crime reports, including names of officers assaulted or killed.

Registrations: Incidental to the stolen property index; cross checked automatically when the stolen property file is searched.

◆ **Seller of Precious Metals & Other Pawned Property:** Part of the Report of Sale index; enabling officers to identify who pawned stole property, where and when.

One name inquiry can search all files of driver status from all states. One number inquiry retrieves arrest and disposition history from all states, the District of Columbia, and federal agencies.

► **PROPERTY*** - Stolen, lost, hazardous, used in an unsolved crime, impounded or associated with a fugitive or missing person. Indexed for instant access by serial number and/or by owner name. Categorized as Vehicle, Vehicle Part, Article, Sequentially Numbered Article, and Gun; and subcategorized: Stolen, Lost, Impounded, Attempt to Locate, Reported Sold, Reported Pawned.

► **ECONOMIC CRIME*** - Documents involved in crime to connect agencies conducting independent investigations of the same offender(s), address, phone number or document.

► **EVENTS*** - Categories: Crimes, Arrests, Methods of Crime (Serious Cases Only), Operation Identification Registration, Arson, Officers Assaulted, Homicide, Stolen Property Classification, and Requests for CBI Laboratory Examination. The Report of Sale of certain precious metals is indexed for local agencies to identify stolen property acquired by pawn shops. Pawned serial numbers are automatically checked when stolen property files are checked or updated.

National Systems Accessible Via CCIC

AGRICULTURE	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Inspector General
DEFENSE	U.S. Department of Defense, Inspector General
DOJS	Department of Justice, Special Prosecutions
FinCEN	U.S. Department of the Treasury
FPS	Federal Protective Service
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
INSA	National Security Agency, Internal Security Force
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization, FBI/HQ
LABOR	U.S. Department of Labor, Inspector General
NCIC	National Crime Information Center
NFF	National Fingerprint File, FBI, Clarksburg, West Virginia
NIS	Naval Investigative Service
NLETS	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
OPM	U.S. Office of Personnel Management
OSI	USAF Office of Special Investigations
RCMP/CPIC	Canadian Police Information Center
SENTRY	U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Inmate Tracking System
STATE	U.S. Department of State, Security Office
USSS	U.S. Secret Service
VICAP	Violent Criminal Apprehension Program, FBI

Operation Identification Registrant Including Ski

Participating Colorado State Systems

Motor Vehicle Division

Driver license status, driver violation history, State Identification cards, and vehicle ownership. Pending: Access to driver photographs.

District Attorneys Council

Blackstone System (formerly the Prosecutors Tracking System [PTS]) for defendant case status, and details. Pending: *On-line automated reporting of status changes.

Judicial Branch Case Management Information System

Defendant filed, charge dispositions. Pending: *On-line automated reporting of status changes.

Division of Youth Corrections

Escape and Parole Status. Pending: *On-line automated reporting of status changes.

Department of Corrections

Client status and details. Pending: *On-line automated reporting of status changes.

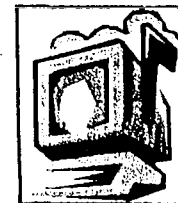
* Pending CICJIS project completion.

Some CCI File Sizes As Of January, 1998

Fugitive Felons	19,956
Active Restraining Orders	46,241
Registered Sex Offenders	4,224
Missing Persons	2,249
Other Wanted	170,408
Known Offenders	1,215,372
Stolen Vehicles	7,807
Vehicles Used In Commission of Misdemeanors	170
Vehicles Used In Commission of Felonies	27
Carjacked	11

CBI

Crime Information Center



Executive Summary

690 Kipling Street, Suite 3000
Denver, Colorado 80215
(303) 239-4222



Colorado Department of Public Safety

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Connecticut Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Middletown, Connecticut

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, AFIS is a multi-state system, linking to the Connecticut State Police, the Rhode Island State Police, regional task forces, and other national databases, such as IAFIS.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

Yes, developmental funding of \$5.6 million and \$299,000 in monthly operating expenses are provided by the State of Connecticut.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, AFIS has a vertical cross-section of users as the state repository of fingerprint records used by local police agencies and State corrections.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

No, most funding is from the State. In addition, the State of Rhode Island pays users fees to utilize AFIS.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, AFIS has a horizontal representation of users, including Connecticut and Rhode Island's State Crime Laboratories and most personnel in police departments, sheriff's departments and the State Police.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/29/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy

Name of Interviewee: John Weir, Jr.

Title: Supervising Identification Technician

Name of Information System: NEC - AFIS

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Connecticut State Police Bureau of Identification

Address: 1111 County Club Rd., Middletown, CT

Principal Contact: John Weir, Jr.

Telephone: (860) 685-8270

Fax: (860) 685-8361

E-Mail:

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
						XX			

Explain "Other"

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) Incident Information
- b) Suspect Information
- c) Victim Data
- d) Arrestee Information
- e) Other (explain): prints - pattern types -- Y.O.B. - sex

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) Name, Address, DOB (all biographical and demographic information)
- b) Fingerprints
- c) Mugshot
- d) DNA
- e) Other (explain): Y.O.B. - sex - print pattern types

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) At a Central Site
- b) At Remote Sites
- c) From Mobile Units
- d) All of the above

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) Direct Data Entry
- b) Scanners
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) All of the above
- e) Other (explain): _____

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type: NEC mainframe, 1994
- b) Mini Type: HP 9000 for the CAD system
- c) PC Network Type: MS NT LAN
- d) Other Type: UNIX based workstations

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: _____ Brand:
- b) Custom/In-house Name: ACOS Brand: NEC
- c) Other (explain):_UNIX

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

Comments: 24 X 7

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
- b) Tracer System
- c) Activity Logs
- d) Firewalls
- e) Proxy-server
- f) Audits
- g) Other (explain): _____

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: Hartford P. D. |
| b) State Systems | Name: Rhode Island |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: _____ |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: _____ |
| e) Other | Name: _____ |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other"

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access

Indirect Access

I.D. - Forensics

State Police Bureau of Identification

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain): postal mail and email

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks		
b) Sworn Officers		
c) The Managing Organization		
d) All System Users	17	
e) Other		

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

a) Role of vendor in training:

Trained NEC people give training to new users of AFIS and in-house prior knowledge of fingerprint science.

b) Level of training:

Basic

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

Agency policy

Monthly group user meetings – make recommendations for improvements to the system.

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
 - b) Statewide Data
 - c) National Data
 - d) Other (explain): Fingerprint images
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If “yes” please answer a-e below.)

None

a) Name of duplicative system(s):

b) Are the systems compatible?

c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:

d) What is the nature of the duplication?

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- Expediency to ID criminals
- Officer safety
- ID true identity
- Eliminated backlog for searches

Planned 20 second response.

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems	1	2	3	4	5
b) Timeliness of information	1	2	3	4	5
c) Accuracy of data/information	1	2	3	4	5
d) Other (explain): _____					

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

Link the booking process to the AFIS computer through scanning units into a store and forward system. Also, need to upgrade communication capability and procure a NEC System 21.

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	NCHIP (printers, training and travel	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	<u>\$299,000 annual</u> <u>2 per shift</u>	<u>\$ 5.6M</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Local	<u>RI usage fee</u> \$ _____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____

Total Annual Funding

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? RI Yes

 If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other" _____

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: **State Police Fiscal Services**

Phone: (860) 685-8110

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 08/11/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy

Name of System: Connecticut Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Carmen Cardona

Title: ID Technician

Assignment: Identification Section

Agency /Department: Connecticut State Police, Dept. of Public Safety

Address: 1111 Country Club Road, PO Box 2794, Middletown, Ct. 06457-9294

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) **More than once a day**
- b) **Once a day**
- c) **Once a week**
- d) **Once a month**
- e) **Quarterly**
- f) **Other (explain): Every other week, although if the need arises, we use it more often**

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) Accessibility
- b) Ease of use
- c) Time constraints
- d) Other (explain): Speed and accuracy of the system are major factors as compared to searching fingerprints manually.

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Most certainly

a) What is the interval from query to reply?

A few minutes

b) How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?

Very valuable in terms of accuracy, etc. However the identification technician makes the final decision as to the accuracy of the AFIS "hit".

c) Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?

Yes by all means.

d) Can you use the information to solve problems?

Yes by establishing positive identification of a subject. If the subjects prints are in the database, a positive hit should occur.

4. Is the System reliable? (I.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) Always – seldom down
- b) Sometimes
- c) Seldom
- d) Never

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): highlight felony convictions
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain): Would be nice if one could scan more than 200 cards at a time on the high speed reader (scanner). It should have a greater capacity.

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

- AFIS enables us to produce a greater amount of work. It is fact and accurate.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

I feel very comfortable using AFIS and it is a great change from searching fingerprints by hand.

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 08/11/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy

Name of System: Connecticut Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Mat Donarumo

Title: ID Technician 1

Assignment: Bureau of Identification

Agency /Department: Connecticut State Police, Dept. of Public Safety

Address: 1111 Country Club Road, PO Box 2794, Middletown, Ct. 06457-9294

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) **More than once a day**
- b) **Once a day**
- c) **Once a week**
- d) **Once a month**
- e) **Quarterly**
- f) **Other (explain): Every other week, for five days that week.**

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) Accessibility
- b) Ease of use
- c) Time constraints
- d) Other (explain):

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes

a) What is the interval from query to reply?

Minutes

b) How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?

Our work and that of other units and departments depend on it, and we as technicians make the final verification for accuracy.

c) Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?

Yes

d) Can you use the information to solve problems?

Yes

4. Is the System reliable? (I.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) Always
- b) Sometimes
- c) Seldom
- d) Never

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): highlight felony convictions
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain): Nothing

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

- Quickness

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

I feel very comfortable using AFIS and it is a great change from searching fingerprints by hand.

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 08/11/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy

Name of System: Connecticut Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Gloria Lopez

Title: ID Technician 1 Assignment: Bureau of Identification

Agency /Department: Connecticut State Police, Dept. of Public Safety

Address: 1111 Country Club Road, PO Box 2794, Middletown, Ct. 06457-9294

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day**
- b) Once a day**
- c) Once a week**
- d) Once a month**
- e) Quarterly**
- f) Other (explain): Every other week for a full week.**

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) **Accessibility**
- b) **Ease of use**
- c) **Time constraints**
- d) **Other (explain): Only four workstations available for six technicians – we rotate every other week.**

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes

- a) **What is the interval from query to reply?**

Minutes

- b) **How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?**

Very valuable to us and other departments and law enforcement agencies as far as identifying individuals.

- c) **Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?**

Yes

- d) **Can you use the information to solve problems?**

Yes

4. Is the System reliable? (I.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) **Always**
- b) **Sometimes**
- c) **Seldom**
- d) **Never**

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): highlight felony convictions
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain):

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

- The amount of time it takes to do an inquiry and get results in minutes compared to hours when done manually before we had AFIS.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

I feel very comfortable using AFIS and it is a great change from searching fingerprints by hand.

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Connecticut On Line Law Enforcement Communications Teleprocessing System (COLLECT) Middletown, Connecticut

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, COLLECT is a multi-state system, linking users to Federal databases such as NCIC and NLETS.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

Could not determine State funding for COLLECT, as it's costs are included in the Department of Public Safety's main account, without a separate line-item. The Connecticut Department of Information Technology operates three IBM 9672 mainframes, two of which operate COLLECT programs. Eight staff members and \$25,000 monthly maintenance costs are funded by the State Police.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, COLLECT has a vertical cross-section of users, including the state Departments of Corrections, Motor Vehicles, Parole, Probations, and Bail.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

No, COLLECT is a State systems and funded largely by the State of Connecticut.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, COLLECT has a horizontal representation of users, including police departments, sheriff's offices and the State Police.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: August 11, 1999 Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy

Name of Interviewee: **Mary Jane D'Aloia**

Title: **COLLECT Manager**

Name of Information System: **CT On Line Law Enforcement Communication
Teleprocessing (COLLECT)**

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: **Department of Public Safety**

Address: **1111 Country Club Road, Middletown, CT**

Principal Contact: **M. J. D'Aloia**

Telephone: **(860) 685-8020**

Fax: **(860) 685-8352**

E-Mail: **MDALOIA@LEO.GOV**

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX			XX			XX	XX		XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
		XX	XX	XX					XX

Explain "Other"

Protective Order File. We also access "other agency files" such as motor vehicle and inmate tracking.

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) Incident Information B & E's
- b) Suspect Information
- c) Victim Data
- d) Arrestee Information
- e) Other (explain): Stolen/Wanter

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) Name, Address, DOB
- b) Fingerprints
- c) Mugshot
- d) DNA
- e) Other (explain): Identifying #s

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) At a Central Site
- b) At Remote Sites
- c) From Mobile Units (Query only)
- d) All of the above

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) Direct Data Entry
- b) Scanners
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) All of the above
- e) Other (explain): _____

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type: IBM 9672 Model R 24
 b) Mini Type:
 c) PC Network Type:
 d) Other Type _____

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: _____ Brand:
 b) Custom/In-house Name: _____ Brand:
 c) Other (explain): Application software is written in-house by an analyst; runs on MVS/ESA 5.22 operating system/VSAM files/mostly COBAL and assembled programs/VSAM file; System/3270 emulation/SNA SDLC protocol/CICS

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

Comments: Decision One maintains our end user equipment. They are effective as a provider, but are hindered because the equipment is very old.

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
 b) Tracer System
 c) Activity Logs
 d) Firewalls
 e) Proxy-server
 f) Audits
 g) Other (explain): _____

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: |
| b) State Systems | Name: <u>Department of Corrections</u> |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: <u>Capital Regions - Captain</u> |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: |
| e) Other | Name: |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X <input type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other"

- Corrections, DMV
- Parole, Probation, Bail

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access
ALL OTHERS LISTED

Indirect Access
Prosecutors, Courts
Corrections, Bail
Parole, Probation, DMV

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain):

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Employees	<u>Unknown</u>	State & Local Police/Corrections
b) Sworn Officers	<u>Unknown</u>	State & Local Police/Corrections
c) The Managing Organization	<u>Unknown</u>	State Police
d) All System Users	_____	_____
e) Other	_____	_____

We have over 11,000 certified users. A specific breakdown is not known.

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

- a) Role of vendor in training:
None.
Training is provided by COLLECT staff.

b) Level of training:

NONE

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

The CT Police Chief's Association appoints the Telecommunications & Technology.

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
- b) Statewide Data
- c) National Data
- d) Other (explain): _____

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)

a) Name of duplicative system(s):

Not really. We are currently developing an Offender Based Tracking System, but that will work in conjunction with COLLECT and other legacy systems.

b) Are the systems compatible?

c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:

d) What is the nature of the duplication?

Local agencies are required to enter certain information twice: once to get it into their in-house system and a second time to get it into COLLECT.

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

In some cases

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- - timely access to critical Law Enforcement data
- - access to NCIC
- - access to NLETS

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems	1	2	3	4	5
b) Timeliness of information	1	2	3	4	5
c) Accuracy of data/information	1	2	3	4	5
d) Other (explain): _____					

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

- Change phone lines from analog to digital (Frame Relay)
- Upgrade end user equipment
- Update the software and system design to allow for image transmission and greater ease for users to interface.

New mainframe to be implemented by end of calendar year.

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal		\$ _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	\$ _____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Local	\$ _____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	\$14,640,438	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? Yes No

If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other" _____

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: Sal Marino for Fiscal Office
MarvJane D'Aloia for COLLECT

Phone: (860) 685-8229

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

Funding Information:

The Dept. of Public Safety currently funds the majority of COLLECT costs. Local users pay only their equipment and maintenance costs. DPS pays all phone line costs. Other than local users (some state and Feds) pay usage in addition to equipment.

Our mainframe and services are handled by another state agency (CATER). CATER bills DPS monthly (approximately 25,000/month). DPS bills users for equipment maintenance and modem lease.

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Florida Crimes Information Center (FCIC-II) Tallahassee, Florida

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, FCIC-II is a multi-state system, providing users links to national databases, such as NCIC and NLETS.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

Yes, FCIC-II is funded by the State of Florida at \$15 million annually.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, FCIC-II has a vertical cross-section of users, including police, courts, State and Federal task forces, public schools, State and U.S. Park Police, universities, etc.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

No, as a State system, FCIC-II is funded largely by the State of Florida.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, FCIC-II has a horizontal representation of users, including all levels of personnel within police departments, courts, sheriff's offices and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 08/03/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of Interviewee: Brenda O. Owens

Title: Chief Information Officer

Name of Information System: Florida Crimes Information Center (FCIC-II)

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Address: 2331 Phillips Road, Tallahassee, FL 32308

Principal Contact: Brenda Owens

Telephone: (850) 410-8457

Fax: (850) 410-8514

E-Mail: brendaowens@fdle.state.fl.us

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX	XX	XX	XX			XX	XX	XX	XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
XX		XX	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX	XX

Explain "Other"

Investigative

Mutual Aid

Evidence tracking

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) Incident Information
- b) Suspect Information
- c) Victim Data
- d) Arrestee Information
- e) Other (explain): Warrants; parole/probation information; prison release status; injunctions; writs for child support; SHOCAP (juvenile)

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) Name, Address, DOB
- b) Fingerprints
- c) Mugshot
- d) DNA--only if they already have a DNA sample
- d) Other (explain): _____

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) At a Central Site
- b) At Remote Sites
- c) From Mobile Units
- d) All of the above

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) Direct Data Entry
- b) Scanners
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) All of the above
- e) Other (explain): Batch loading of data (especially from Corrections and Department of Highway Safety)

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type _____
 b) Mini Type _____
 c) PC Network Type _____
 d) Other Type: UNISYS NX for CCH
 Stratus for message switch and Hot Files
 HP Server for other applications

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: _____ Brand: _____
 b) Custom/In-house Name: FCIC-II & Hot Files Brand: Paradigm IV
 c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

Comments: N/A. There will be a two-year contract for maintenance, but it is not formalized yet.

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
 b) Tracer System
 c) Activity Logs
 d) Firewalls
 e) Proxy-server
 f) Audits
 g) Other (explain): 2-year certification; user code in every transaction; all updates are tracked by input operator; some limiting of use by terminal as well.

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: numerous |
| b) State Systems | Name: numerous |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: numerous |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: numerous |
| e) Other | Name: Coast Guard; CXX RR Police Dept.; FBI; University Police; Public School Systems; Department of Children and Families |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other"

See 9(e) above, plus Park Police, Public Schools, Airport Security, Department of Children and Families.

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access

Indirect Access

All have direct access, including 80 computer-to-computer communications.

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals--inquiry only
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain): _____

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	_____	_____
b) Sworn Officers	_____	_____
c) The Managing Organization	_____	_____
a) All System Users	_____	_____
e) Other	total = 43,000 certified operators (with various levels of access)	_____

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

- a) Role of vendor in training:
No vendor training provided. All training is through FDLE.
- b) Level of training:
 - Basic training and instructor training are provided by FDLE
 - Limited access training
 - Train-the-trainer training through the local agencies

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

Crime and Justice Information Systems Council, which is a statutorily created body has rule-making authority for the system. They hold quarterly meetings. The Council is made up of representatives from sheriffs, police, juvenile justice, FDLE, prosecutors, public defenders, clerks associations and has some members appointed by the governor and some rotating on 2-year terms.

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
 - b) Statewide Data
 - c) National Data
 - d) Other (explain): _____
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)**a) Name of duplicative system(s):**

NCIC in some respects.

b) Are the systems compatible?

Yes.

c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:

No, each agency that owns the data is responsible for entering it, as well as for its accuracy, validation and maintenance.

d) What is the nature of the duplication?

N/A

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

N/A

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- Access to local, state and national systems
- Speed of getting important data
- Type of information available is very detailed
- Ability to communicate with each other and other agencies quickly and effectively
- Provides investigative leads
- Agencies are able to indicate if they want to be notified of a tracer
- User flexibility

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

- | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|---|---|---|
| a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| The system is fully compatible with national and local systems | | | | | |
| b) Timeliness of information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Depends upon the locals who own the information | | | | | |
| c) Accuracy of data/information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Depends upon the locals who own the information | | | | | |
| d) Other (explain): | _____ | | | | |

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

Changes that were made to FCIC-II that were not in FCIC-I:

- Image capture capability
- Easy file transfer
- On-line validations
- On-line reports
- Benefits data
- Y2K compliant
- Internal audit capability
- Added security features
- Can still add new devices to system (old system was at 100% capacity for 8 hours a day)

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	\$ _____	\$ _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	approx. \$15 million	approx. \$13 million
<input type="checkbox"/> Local	\$ _____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	\$ _____	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? Yes No

If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other" _____

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: **Mark Scharein**

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

- FCIC-II was implemented in 1999
- FCIC-II was designed with NCIC specifications
- FDLE has not formally "accepted" the system yet, but will in 1999
- FDLE got funding \$\$ and buy-in from State Legislature for new FCIC-II system
- www.fdle.state.fl.us

Florida Criminal Justice Network (CJNet)

<http://www.flcjn.net>



INTRODUCTION TO THE CJNET

The CJNet is a statewide telecommunications network of over 600 criminal justice sites at the local, state, and federal levels. Features of the CJNet include:

- Connectivity among criminal justice agencies for the purpose of sharing a wide range of information not available on the FCIC/NCIC system.
- An electronic mail system for users.
- Ability to transfer large data files and photographs.
- Access to various databases that are crucial or useful to the criminal justice community.

The CJNet provides the **connectivity** among users. **It is the owners of the data that must decide who will have access to their data and what levels of security are required to protect it.**

FDLE's Office of Statewide Intelligence (OSI) has a strong presence on the CJNet, providing intelligence information pertinent to members of the criminal justice community, including:

- FDLE's Investigative Strategy,
- Daily news summaries,
- Intelligence publications such as the monthly *Florida Criminal Activity Bulletin*, various Crime Briefs, Intelligence Assessments, Officer Safety Alerts, and FDLE's Quarterly Statewide Intelligence Assessment,
- Ongoing FDLE investigative automation projects,
- Felons with Firearms project information, and
- FDLE intelligence contacts.

FDLE's web site on the CJNet is easily navigated by a web browser and puts a wealth of information at the fingertips of law enforcement members statewide.

As the number of agencies participating in the CJNet increases, the benefits of sharing as much information as possible will become more evident. Criminal justice agencies interested in gaining access to or sharing information via the CJNet are asked to contact the CJNet Coordinator at (850) 410-8410 or your regional FDLE office.

If you have an application you want placed on the CJNet, you may request the written policies and procedures and application forms from the CJNet Coordinator or your regional FDLE office. After you have determined that your application meets the policies, you may mail your application form to the Executive Director, Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Information Services, Post Office Box 1489, Tallahassee, Florida, 32302 or cjnetinfo@fdle.state.fl.us.

All applications are reviewed by the Telecommunications Work Group for compliance with policy and technical standards, prior to approval.

Criminal Justice Agencies On The CJNet

Below is a list of federal, state and local organizations and groups currently scheduled to participate in the CJNet by virtue of their status as FCIC participants. Additions to the list are common.

Local

Sheriffs
Police Departments
State Attorneys
Clerks of the Court
Juvenile Assessment Centers
County Probation Departments
County Correctional Institutions
County Pretrial Services
School Board Police Departments
Airport Police Departments

State

Comptroller
Highway Patrol
Marine Patrol
Game & Freshwater Fish Commission
State Court System
Statewide Prosecutor
Department of Agriculture &
Consumer Services:
Agricultural Law Enforcement
Medical Examiners
Department of Banking & Finance
Department of Business Regulation:
Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco

Department of Community Affairs:
Emergency Management
Department of Corrections:
Probation and Parole Offices
Correctional Institutions
Department of Insurance & Treasurer
Insurance Fraud
State Fire Marshall
Department of Juvenile Justice
Department of Law Enforcement
Department of Legal Affairs

National

Border Patrol
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco &
Firearms
Coast Guard
Customs Service
Department of Defense:
Military Police Organizations
Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Immigration & Naturalization Service
Medicaid Fraud
Naval Intelligence

Florida Statutes Relating to the CJNet and the CJJIS Council

943.081 Public Safety System Information Technology Resources; Guiding Principles

943.03 (13) Department of Law Enforcement

943.045 Definitions; ss. 943.045-943.08.

943.06 Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council

943.08 Duties; Criminal and Juvenile Justice Information Systems Council

CJNet Applications

Florida Crime Information Center II (FCIC II)

FCIC II is an application on the network for law enforcement and criminal justice agencies throughout Florida and provides linkage to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and other states via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Network. Information available on this application includes: criminal history records; wanted persons; missing persons; stolen vehicles, boats, guns and other property; the violent gang/terrorist file; registered sexual predators; domestic and repeat violence injunctions; vehicle and boat registration files; and driver license data.

Procedures for gaining access:

Law enforcement and criminal justice agencies as defined by state and federal law are authorized access to FCIC II and NCIC. Before access can be granted, the applicant agency must have a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) approved agency identifier (ORI). If a criminal justice agency administrator needs to acquire an ORI number or if the agency already has an ORI number and simply needs to gain access to FCIC, the administrator should submit a request in writing to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Information Services, Post Office Box 1489, Tallahassee, Florida 32302. For further information, call (850) 410-8106.

Electronic Mail

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement provides an Electronic Mail service to criminal justice agencies throughout the state of Florida. This service is intended to both encourage and improve communication in the criminal justice community.

Use the CJNet Email Request Form available on the CJNet under CJNet Email Services to request your individual Email account. Once your request has been processed, you will be notified of your account name and password. You are responsible for any and all activities that occur under your account and for maintaining the confidentiality of your password. If you suspect that your Email account has been compromised, please notify FDLE immediately. Some agencies may choose to maintain their own Email systems on the CJNet. If so, you will not be able to submit a request under this system. Instead, you should contact your agency directly for further information.

Florida Gang Intelligence System/GangNet™

FDLE coordinated an effort among federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to establish a statewide gang database. Issues pertaining to the collection, storage and dissemination of data, and policies for agency participation are determined by a Gang Database Advisory Committee. FDLE has contracted with Orion Scientific Systems to lease the software program GangNet™ for our statewide gang intelligence system.

Agencies may access GangNet™ through the CJNet. Entries in GangNet must be made in accordance with the gang criteria set forth in chapter 874.03, F. S. GangNet will automatically generate entries into a gang member status file stored in FCIC. This file provides an immediate officer safety warning advising an officer of the presence of a potentially dangerous criminal street gang member and is available to any law enforcement agency with an FCIC terminal, regardless of whether they participate in the GangNet program.

GangNet's relational database application provides the gang investigator with a comprehensive analytic tool for tracking, retrieving and analyzing information relating to crimes based on information collected about criminal street gangs, gang members, locations, associates, field interviews and vehicles relevant to a gang member. GangNet provides link analysis tools, graphics and image files including video and sound. The program provides users with the ability to produce on screen or printed photo lineups with an unlimited number of picture images per subject.

GangNet also provides a case management module that will allow users to track gang related crimes, arrest and court/disposition data and maintain related statistical information. GangNet has full audit trail recording that indicates whether users created, viewed or modified any data. GangNet also tracks dissemination to outside agencies.

Access to GangNet

In order to gain access to this application, please note the following:

- ❖ Your agency must be a subscriber to the CJNet.
- ❖ Your system administrator must allow CJNet access at all desktops that require GangNet access.
- ❖ FDLE will provide one GangNet seat for your agency for initial system implementation. Additional licenses can be purchased for a fee of \$50 per seat for the first year. Year Two and onward will require a payment of \$5 per seat license fee.
- ❖ The minimum configuration necessary for users personal computers is: P-133, 32-bit PC running either Internet Explorer 4.0 (or above) or any version of Netscape.
- ❖ Florida Gang Intelligence System/GangNet Operational User Training must be completed by users who wish to make entries, modifications and deletions.

GangNet users requesting "View Only" access will not be required to complete training.

❖ GangNet Agency and User Agreements must be completed and will be provided to your agency after your initial request for access has been processed.

For more information about the Florida Gang Intelligence System, please contact the Office of Statewide Intelligence at lynn.dodson@fdle.state.fl.us or (850) 410-7071.

Sexual Predator and Sexual Offender Database

FDLE's sexual offender database was created as a public service, tracking and investigative tool in response to the October 1, 1997 Public Safety Information Act (PSIA). This database currently houses photo, descriptor, address, and offense information on over 13,000 registered sexual offenders and predators in Florida. The offender database electronically processes data received from the Department of Corrections' and Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles' computer systems as well as data submitted by law enforcement agencies and other states. Once processed, registration information on each sexual offender and predator is immediately available electronically to the public via the Internet, and law enforcement via the CJNET, automated teletype messages and intelligence flags in the FCIC system. The PSIA specifically requires FDLE to display photographs and information on the Internet and establish a toll-free telephone line. Since inception, there has been a steady stream of calls and Internet hits from citizens seeking this valuable information.

Access to Sexual Predator and Sexual Offender Database

All CJNet participants have access to this database. No login or password is required. The information available is the same as that on FDLE's public web site www.fdle.state.fl.us.

There are plans to provide, in the future, additional information via the CJNet which will not be available on the public site.

Florida Department of Corrections (FDC) Information

The FDC operates a public web www.dc.state.fl.us site which provides various corrections related information to the general public. In addition, the FDC provides information to the criminal justice community via the CJNet that is not available to the general public. Users of the CJNet may have access to both the public and the restricted information through their CJNet connection.

Examples of the Public Data (Corrections Offender Network):

- ❖ Inmate Population Information
- ❖ Inmate Release Information
- ❖ Inmate Escape Information
- ❖ Escapees Within the Past 30 Days

- ❖ Linkage to Various General Information on FDC

Examples of Enhanced Restricted Information Available to CJNet Users

- ❖ Search by Identifying Marks
- ❖ Search by Identification Numbers
- ❖ Search by Physical Characteristics
- ❖ Search by Age Range
- ❖ Work Skills
- ❖ Criminal History Information
- ❖ Escape History

Procedures for gaining access:

All CJNet participants are allowed access to the FDC site. No logons or passwords are required by FDC.

Automated Training Management System (ATMS)

The upgrade to the Automated Training Management System, which is being referred to as ATMS2, will provide criminal justice agencies and training centers throughout the state with the ability to view information on the training, exam results, employment, and certification of any officer in the state. The system will also enable agencies to manage the employment and mandatory retraining information for any of their officers, permit training centers to enter information on basic and advanced classes an individual has taken, retrieve information on persons that have attended training or taken a State Certification Examination, but have not yet become employed. Putting this data in the hands of the people who need it, and allowing agencies to manage information related to their members, will enable agencies to make more informed decisions when hiring a new officer.

Procedures for gaining access:

User Codes and Passwords

Prior to using ATMS2, each person that will be accessing the system will need to have their own user account. A user account is requested by completing and submitting the Automated Training Management System User Account Application Form, which is available from the Criminal Justice Standards and Training (CJST) Field Representatives in the regional FDLE offices, or from the liaisons in Tallahassee. Materials explaining the ATMS2 system and its access will accompany the application form.

Mutual Aid Resource Service (MARS) Inventory

Where can a rural deputy responding to a bomb threat at the high school find help to safely and effectively search? Who can a city detective ask for help when interviewing a key witness who is a Chinese tourist? What nearby agency can loan night vision equipment to a multi-agency drug task force serving arrest warrants? Bomb dogs, technicians, and EOD equipment, officers speaking *Cantonese, Hakka, Mandarin, or Northern Min*, and a variety of night vision equipment (goggles, hand-held scopes and helicopter mounts) are some of the more than sixty categories of law enforcement support resources identified by **MARS eXplorer**, FDLE's on-line law enforcement mutual aid inventory.

MARS eXplorer is exclusively available through the CJNet. As a database of specialized law enforcement resources, access to **MARS eXplorer** and the MARS inventory is limited to registered municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies. After being provided user codes and passwords, local agencies are then able to instantly search on-line for critically needed law enforcement equipment, services, or capabilities.

MARS eXplorer permits searching for mutual aid resources utilizing standard internet browser functionality. It is designed to be used intuitively, without specific directions or formal user training. Search results will identify the closest resource, the owning agency, and the agency's MARS contact.

Accessing MARS eXplorer:

If a local law enforcement agency has not received access information, a request for **MARS eXplorer** access may be made via CJNet e-mail to MARS@flcjn.net, clearly identifying the agency, an agency MARS contact, the agency ORI, and a contact telephone. After receipt and authentication of a request for inventory access, an agency "user code" and password will be e-mailed back to the agency.

Once **MARS eXplorer** access is granted, each agency determines which officers will be authorized to access CJNet and search the MARS inventory. If an agency has CJNet connectivity but has not been able to e-mail a request for **MARS eXplorer** access, the agency may request assistance from the **MARS eXplorer** Administrator at (850) 410-8300 or via internet e-mail at MutualAid@fdle.state.fl.us.

Florida's Most Wanted Fugitives

In order to more effectively serve the criminal justice community, a Most Wanted Fugitives Bulletin will be published every six months or when three or more of the subjects appearing on the Bulletin are apprehended. Submissions to the Bulletin have been made by local law enforcement, the Florida Department of Corrections and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. To be included in the Bulletin, the fugitive must be wanted in Florida for committing a violent felony offense (i.e., murder, manslaughter, sexual battery, robbery, aggravated assault, aggravated child abuse, kidnapping, arson), Florida Racketeering Influence and Corrupt Organization (RICO) Act violations, narcotics trafficking/smuggling or escape (when incarcerated for one of the qualifying offenses).

Florida law enforcement agencies wishing to submit fugitives for inclusion in future bulletins may contact FDLE at:

FDLE Investigative and Forensic Science Program
P.O. Box 1489
Tallahassee, FL 32302-1489

Accessing Florida's Most Wanted Fugitives:

All CJNet participants have access to this database. No login or password is required. The information available is the same as that on FDLE's public web site www.fdle.state.fl.us.

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) Chelsea, Massachusetts

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, CJIS is a multi-state system, linking users to national and regional databases.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

Yes, CJIS is funded by the State of Massachusetts at \$11.6 million annually.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, CJIS has a vertical cross-section of users, including Massachusetts Criminal History Board, police, corrections and the judiciary.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

No, as a State system, CJIS is funded primarily by the State.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, CJIS has a horizontal representation of users, including all levels of users at local police departments, sheriff's departments and the State Police, approximately 600 agencies in total.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/23/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy

Name of Interviewee: Maureen Chew

Title: Executive Director

Name of Information System: Massachusetts Criminal Justice Information System

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Massachusetts Criminal History Systems Board

Address: 200 Arlington Street, Suite 2200, Chelsea, MA 02150

Principal Contact: Maureen Chew

Telephone: (617) 660-4666

Fax: (617) 660-4613

E-Mail: Maureen.Chew@state.ma.us

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX						XX	XX	XX	XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
XX		XX	XX	XX					

Explain "Other"

1. **What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)**

- a) **Incident Information**
- b) **Suspect Information**
- c) **Victim Data**
- d) **Arrestee Information**
- e) **Other (explain): court disposition**

2. **What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)**

- a) **Name, Address, DOB (all biographical and demographic information)**
- b) **Fingerprints**
- c) **Mugshot**
- d) **DNA**
- e) **Other (explain): court disposition and warrants**

3. **Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)**

- a) **At a Central Site**
- b) **At Remote Sites**
- c) **From Mobile Units**
- d) **All of the above**

4. **How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)**

- a) **Direct Data Entry**
- b) **Scanners**
- c) **Mobile Data Terminals**
- d) **All of the above**
- e) **Other (explain): _____**

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type: Unisys A-18
 b) Mini Type: HP 9000 for the CAD system
 c) PC Network Type: MS NT LAN
 d) Other Type _____

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: _____ Brand:
 b) Custom/In-house Name: _____ Brand:
 c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

Comments: We have a 7X24 maintenance contract with the Unisys Corp. and National Hardware Vendors.

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
 b) Tracer System
 c) Activity Logs
 d) Firewalls
 e) Proxy-server
 f) Audits
 g) Other (explain): _____

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: all local police departments |
| b) State Systems | Name: state police, criminal justice agencies |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: _____ |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: FBI , INS, US Marshals, DEA,
Customs |
| e) Other | Name: NLETS |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

- * Explain "Other"
- General Public
 - Cities and towns

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access
All checked have direct access

Indirect Access
General public for public access information

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain): postal mail and email

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks		CHSB/BOP/Courts
b) Sworn Officers	<hr/>	law enforcement
c) The Managing Organization	<hr/>	CHSB databases
d) All System Users	<hr/>	<hr/>
e) Other	<hr/>	<hr/>

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

- a) Role of vendor in training:
None.
All training done by state personnel

b) Level of training:

Users must be trained, pass written test to be certified to use CJIS. Recertification is done in a timely manner.

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
 - b) Statewide Data
 - c) National Data
 - d) Other (explain): _____
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)

Yes with database at Probation department

a) Name of duplicative system(s):

Yes working on same with the Criminal Records Improvement Plan.

b) Are the systems compatible?

Yes

c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:

duplicative data entry at time of booking process.

d) What is the nature of the duplication?

N/A

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- Provide 7X24 criminal history information to law enforcement and criminal justice community

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| b) Timeliness of information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c) Accuracy of data/information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| d) Other (explain): _____ | | | | | |

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

- More processing power
- Ability to handle additional users and programs
- More stable platform

New mainframe to be implemented by end of calendar year.

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal	\$3M NCHIP	\$ _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	\$11,640,438	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Local	\$ _____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	\$14,640,438	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? Yes No

If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other" _____

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: **Bob Woodland**

Phone: (617) 660-4600

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

Status Report
on the
Massachusetts Criminal Justice Information System
(CJIS)

Prepared By:

James F. Slater, III
Chief Technology Officer

Summary

The Massachusetts Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) provides critical information to law enforcement and criminal justice personnel throughout the Commonwealth. The CJIS operates on a 7 day-a-week, 24 hour-a-day basis, and is managed by the Criminal History Systems Board (CHSB).

Due to its critical role in the administration of justice within the state, the CHSB is constantly searching for ways to improve the CJIS and the services it provides. Unfortunately, the process of making improvements often introduces problems that affect the availability of the system. And this has never been more apparent than it has over the past six months. During this period, CJIS service has been interrupted on many occasions. Additionally, response times have suffered to varying degrees, a problem felt most acutely by users of mobile data systems. Added to this mix was the FBI's cut over to NCIC 2000, which has introduced its own set of unique challenges. These problems have, among other things, resulted in frustration among users as well as among CHSB staff.

The purpose of this short document is to provide an explanation of the causes of the current situation. Additionally, it is intended to appraise you of the many projects in the works at the CHSB, which will improve system responsiveness as well as the depth and breadth of the services provided by the CJIS. It is my hope that the information provided within this report will trickle down to the many people who utilize the system on a daily basis and that it will help quell their frustration. At the same time, I hope that this data may instill genuine enthusiasm in you and your personnel for the improved capabilities and services that will result from the implementation of the activities described herein.

What's Been Happening

The recent bouts of outages and sagging response times are the result of two activities which the CHSB has undertaken to improve the CJIS system. The following is a brief explanation of these activities:

Year 2000 Remediation

Since January of 1998, the CHSB has been working hard to prepare the entire CJIS applications portfolio for the Year 2000. To be effective, each line of code has to be reviewed to insure that, if it handles date-related data, it will perform properly not only on January 1, 2000, but also on other key dates. As of the date of this report, all on-line CJIS programs have been remediated by our Programming and development staff.

In May, 1999, the CHSB entered into a contract with Farrington Associates to perform an independent validation and verification (IV&V) of all CJIS applications. This process checks remediated program code to make sure it will handle all critical dates properly. Code which is found to be faulty will be corrected by CHSB staff. Upon completion of the IV&V process, all CJIS programs should function normally at the turn of the century.

COMS Conversion Project

In October of 1998, the CHSB embarked on an ambitious plan to improve the capabilities of CJIS as well as to position the agency to move to the next level in open systems technology. At that time, the CHSB began the conversion of its old mainframe messaging system (GEMCOS) to a newer, more robust system know as COMS. In order to accomplish this conversion, the CHSB hired contractors to modify the existing suite of CJIS applications to enable them to function under the new massaging infrastructure. This conversion is on-going and is expected to be completed by the September 30, 1999.

When the COMS conversion is complete, the CHSB will have removed the current ceiling on the number of allowable CJIS sessions. Under COMS, the number of terminals on the CJIS network will be limited only by network and mainframe processing limitations.

CJIS Network Infrastructure

With the COMS conversion underway, the CHSB turned its attention to the CJIS data communications network. Until May of 1997, the entire CJIS network consisted of multi-drop telephone circuits over which "dumb" terminal communicated with the main system via the proprietary Unisys poll-select protocol. While this method was satisfactory for text-based traffic, it precluded the state's ability to take advantage of the enhancements that have occurred, and continue to occur, in computer and communications technology. Further, it ensured that the Commonwealth would be unable to participate in NCIC 2000 and would, therefore, be unable to reap the benefits of NCIC system improvements such as on-line photographs and fingerprints. Realizing that this situation was intolerable, CHSB staff, in cooperation with the Executive Office of Public Safety Programs Division, launched what became known as the Byrne Grant Project. The initial phase of this program called for the installation of a statewide CJIS wide area network (WAN) and the replacement of 221 dumb CJIS terminals with PC workstations and routers. In addition, these new devices communicated with the mainframe via the standards-based TCP/IP protocols. This new network ensures that the CHSB will be able to implement the transfer of binary objects such as fingerprints and photographs and will be in a position to offer the full range of NCIC 2000 services to CJIS users.

In December of 1998, the CHSB began phase two of the Byrne Grant project. This phase, completed in January, 1999, saw the replacement of 60 additional dumb terminals, which brought the total of CJIS agencies with PC access to 281. But the user end of the WAN is only one part of the network equation. And while improvements were made at the outer end of the CJIS WAN with the introduction of PCs and faster circuits, the CHSB end of the network had not materially changed since the initial Byrne Grant installations. The result was that transactions were flowing to the CHSB at much higher speeds but were then being bottlenecked trying to get to the CJIS mainframe. This was especially true for MDT/MDC users who had the additional burden of passing through the CJIS firewall.

To rectify the situation, the CHSB began the upgrade of its internal CJIS network infrastructure. In April, the communications circuit to the CJIS mainframe was upgraded from 10 Mbps (megabits per second) to 100 Mbps. May saw the installation of a second enterprise router. This new router will provide the CHSB with faster throughput and redundancy. With the implementation of these changes, response times and network throughput have improved considerably.

What's Going To Happen?

While the above paragraphs attempted to explain why users have been experiencing delays and CJIS service interruptions, the following paragraphs will outline planned events which will occur during the next twelve months and which may have a negative impact on CJIS availability in the early stages of implementation.

CJIS Mainframe Upgrade

The CJIS currently runs on a Unisys A-18 series mainframe computer. All on-line programs are run on this platform. In addition, there is a second, smaller Unisys A-11 mainframe, which was installed to provide CHSB technical staff with a software development and test machine. Both of these mainframes have been in service since 1994. But mainframe technology has improved significantly in the intervening five years. In addition, Unisys has introduced its Clearpath technology, which not only improves upon their "A" Series of mainframes but also integrates the Windows NT Server operating system into a single box. The result is a more powerful "enterprise server" complete with "middleware" to allow the NT server to "talk to" the mainframe.

The CHSB has signed an agreement with Unisys for the purchase of two new Clearpath systems to replace its current mainframes. The system which will be replacing the current CJIS mainframe is 88% more powerful than the current box and, coupled with the aforementioned conversion to the COMS messaging system, will allow the CHSB to expand CJIS access. The A-11 will be replaced with a Clearpath system which is 38% more powerful than the current machine. This will result in increased performance for system developers and could provide the CHSB with a backup production system should the larger Clearpath box ever fail. **Both of these new devices are scheduled to be installed and in production by September 30, 1999.**

TCP/IP Interface to NCIC

The current CJIS interface with the NCIC 2000 system operates using what is known as the BiSync protocol. This method is slow and does not permit the transmission of binary objects such as photographs and fingerprints. In addition, the protocol has been "customized" for the NCIC interface, which makes it very difficult, if not impossible, to maintain. Therefore, the CHSB has entered into an agreement with Unisys to replace this aging interface with a TCP/IP-based interface which is compatible with NCIC 2000.

Already underway, **this project is scheduled to be completed by the end of January, 2000**, and will put the CHSB in a position to take full advantage of the new capabilities offered by the new NCIC system. This includes the transmission of photographs and fingerprints to and from the FBI.

Store and Forward System

One of the main goals identified in the Commonwealth's Criminal Records Improvement Plan (CRIP) is the state's participation in the FBI's Interstate Identification Index (III). This index serves as a nationwide "pointer system" for criminal records and requires each participant to, among other things, provide electronic, fingerprint-supported criminal records and to have a single point of contact for the submission of criminal records to the FBI Identification Division.

To this point, the critical pieces of a Massachusetts criminal record have been maintained by two different agencies. Arrest data, which includes a fingerprint card, is submitted to the State Police Identification System where it is entered into the Image-Based Identification System (IBIS) and into the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). Disposition data is entered and maintained by the Office of the Commissioner of Probation. This arraignment data is then made electronically available to criminal justice agencies via the CJIS. There is currently no link between the arrest data submitted to the State Police and the arraignment data entered at the courts.

To improve the state's criminal records system, the state's Criminal Justice Records Improvement Task Force developed the CRIP. This plan called for the creation of an identifier called an Offense Based Tracking Number (OBTN) which would be assigned by a police department to an arrest event. This number would be attached to the subject's fingerprint card and to court documents so that the original arrest data could be linked to the court's disposition data, providing a fingerprint-supported record. This fingerprint-supported record would then allow the state to participate in the III.

In order to make the electronic submission of arrest records to the State Police and to the FBI as efficient and effective as possible, a store and forward concept was developed. In 1997, the CHSB and the State Police developed a specification for such a system, and late in 1997, a contract was awarded to Unisys for the development of a store and forward capability. On September 1, 1998, the Store and Forward system was activated on a pilot basis with the Boston Police Department as the sole local police participant.

The Store and Forward system is housed at the CHSB and is currently being stabilized. It accepts arrest record submissions in what is known as the Massachusetts Electronic Fingerprint Transmission Specification (MEFTS) standard from Boston P.D. and forwards this data automatically and immediately to both the State Police Identification Section and to the FBI. When fully operational, the system will accept arrest data and will forward it to the State Police's new, soon-to-be-operational AFIS for processing. Once the State Police either make an identification or assign a new State Identification Number (SID), the Store and Forward software will then forward the arrest data, along

with the SID, to the FBI's IAFIS system. The system will also forward the SID number to the arresting agency. When the FBI response is received, the FBI number will be transmitted to both the arresting agency and to the State Police. Arraignment data will still be entered by the court, but the OBTN will be added to the arraignment database so that, upon receipt, the CJIS will be able to correlate the arraignment data with the original arrest information.

Patience is the Watchword!

As you can see, there is a lot going on here at the CHSB. But the result of these changes and improvements will be a much more stable, sophisticated CJIS, one which will be able to handle anticipated increases in requests for access. In addition, the technologies being implemented will allow the CHSB to finally begin to replace the current, aging applications and to take full advantage of the PC and WAN technologies that have been installed to date. And although this means that you will likely experience additional interruptions and/or delays in receiving information from the CJIS for approximately the next six months, please know that we will be doing everything possible to keep those delays or interruptions to an absolute minimum.

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) East Lansing, Michigan

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, LEIN provides links for local law enforcement to national and regional databases, including NCIC and NLETS.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

Yes, LEIN is funded by the State of Michigan at \$8 million annually.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, LEIN has a vertical cross-section of users including courts, prosecutors, family agencies, parole, probation, corrections, and the Secretary of State.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

Yes, LEIN is funded by local agencies at \$2 million annually through user fees.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, LEIN has a horizontal representation of users, including 1300 state, local and Federal law enforcement agencies, Tribal Police and is interfaced with the Canadian Police Information Centre.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/14/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy

Name of Interviewee: James Cook

Title: Program Manager

Name of Information System: Michigan Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN)

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Michigan State Police

Address: 714 S. Harrison Road, East Lansing, MI 48823

Principal Contact: James Cook

Telephone: (517) 336-6405

Fax: (517) 336-6390

E-Mail: cookje@state.mi.us

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
XX		XX	XX	XX					

Explain "Other"**1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)**

- a) Incident Information
- b) Suspect Information
- c) Victim Data
- d) Arrestee Information
- e) Other (explain): court disposition

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) Name, Address, DOB (all biographical and demographic information)
- b) Fingerprints
- c) Mugshot
- d) DNA
- e) Other (explain):

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) At a Central Site
- b) At Remote Sites
- c) From Mobile Units
- d) All of the above

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) Direct Data Entry
- b) Scanners
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) All of the above
- e) Other (explain): _____

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type: Unisys A-18
- b) Mini Type:
- c) PC Network Type: Novell / NT LAN
- d) Other Type: _____

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: MS/Novell Brand:
- b) Custom/In-house Name: Brand:
- c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)
 1 2 3 4 5

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
- b) Tracer System
- c) Activity Logs
- d) Firewalls
- e) Proxy-server
- f) Audits
- g) Other (explain): _____

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- a) City/Municipal Systems **Name: all local police departments**
- b) State Systems **Name: state police, criminal justice agencies**
- c) Regional Systems **Name: _____**
- d) Federal Systems **Name: NCIC**
- e) Other **Name:**

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Invest. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other"

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

<u>Direct Access</u>	<u>Indirect Access</u>
All checked have direct access	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain):

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks		
b) Sworn Officers		
c) The Managing Organization	100	
d) All System Users		
e) Other		

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

- a) Role of vendor in training:
Three day basic class
Train the trainer

b) Level of training:

Tested and certified to level of use.

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

CJIS Policy Council has a cross section representation of C.J. users

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
 - b) Statewide Data
 - c) National Data
 - d) Other (explain): _____
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)

a) Name of duplicative system(s):
Yes NCIC

b) Are the systems compatible?

Yes

c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:

No

d) What is the nature of the duplication?

Warrants (some)
Missing Persons
Vehicles

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

Planning and standards

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community? .

Law Enforcement Safety

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

- a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems 1 2 3 4 5
- b) Timeliness of information 1 2 3 4 5
- c) Accuracy of data/information 1 2 3 4 5
- d) Other (explain): _____

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

Focus on maintaining infrastructure.

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal		\$ _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	\$8,000,000	\$ _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local	\$2,000,000	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	\$10,000,000	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? **Yes** **No** **Don't Know**

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? **Yes** **No** **Don't Know**

Are user fees charged to access the system? **Yes** **No**

If yes, are these fees annual or other? **Annual** *** Other**

* Explain "Other" _____ Quarterly _____

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: **Patricia Megerle**

Phone: (517) 336-6423

Fax: (517) 336-6390

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

Information on the Automated Incident Capture System (AICS) provided.

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/14/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy & Thomas Steele

Name of System: Michigan Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN)

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Sgt. Michael Wagner

Title: Police Sergeant

Assignment: Central Communications

Agency /Department: Wayne County Sheriffs Department

Address: 10250 Middlebelt Road, Detroit Metro Airport, Detroit, Michigan 48242

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____ continuously__

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) Accessibility
- b) Ease of use
- c) Time constraints
- d) Other (explain): 24 hour police teletype operation

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes

a) What is the interval from query to reply?

Seconds depending on the responding system

b) How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?

Very useful

c) Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?

Yes.

d) Can you use the information to solve problems?

Yes. Plus to conduct investigations

4. Is the System reliable? (I.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) Always
- b) Sometimes
- c) Seldom
- d) Never

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain):

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

- Provide immediate warrant and vehicle checks to officers on the street

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

There needs to be more standardization of nomenclature (data elements) among different states and the NCIC, i.e., standard vehicle body and type codes.

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/14/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy & Thomas Steele

Name of System: Michigan Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN)

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Donald R. Hawuer

Title: Police Sergeant

Assignment: LEIN Field Services

Agency /Department: Michigan State Police

Address: Lansing, Michigan

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) Accessibility
- b) Ease of use
- c) Time constraints
- d) Other (explain): History and training

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes

a) What is the interval from query to reply?

Seconds

**b) How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?
very valuable**

c) Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?

Yes.

d) Can you use the information to solve problems?

Yes

4. Is the System reliable? (I.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) Always
- b) Sometimes
- c) Seldom
- d) Never

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): audit information, additional agency information, centralize all systems in one PC unit
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain):

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

- Used system to aid patrol units and assist with walk-in complaint resolution

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

There needs to be more standardization of nomenclature (data elements) among different states and the NCIC, i.e., standard vehicle body and type codes.

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/14/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy & Thomas Steele

Name of System: Michigan Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN)

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Lewis F. Stadt

Title: Supervisor Assignment: 911 Center

Agency /Department: East Lansing Police Department

Address: East Lansing, Michigan, 48823

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

Our department uses the system on a 24/7 basis

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) Accessibility
- b) Ease of use
- c) Time constraints
- d) Other (explain): Very user friendly system for all levels of operators

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes

- a) What is the interval from query to reply?

From instant to only several minutes (very timely)

- b) How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?
very few errors and complete for our use

- c) Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?
Yes.

- d) Can you use the information to solve problems?

Yes

4. Is the System reliable? (I.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) Always - upgrades and problems are minimal
- b) Sometimes
- c) Seldom
- d) Never

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

What can't be done by phone, a technician fixes in a timely manner.

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): audit information, additional agency information, centralize all systems in one PC unit
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain):

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

- Speed and ease of use. Very complete data.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

There needs to be more standardization of nomenclature (data elements) among different states and the NCIC, i.e., standard vehicle body and type codes.

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Michigan Automatic Pistol Registration System (APRS) East Lansing, Michigan

1.) Multi-state system

Yes. Although the primary mission of the system is intended for Michigan agencies, access to the information is made available to other state's law enforcement agencies through the LEIN/NCIC communication link. Access to national data is made available to the NICS program.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

The Criminal Justice Data Center funding is provided \$8M. APRS is an application on the system that requires \$16,000 in monthly maintenance fees. Four (4) person staff is provided by the Michigan State Police in their main budget account.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, APRS has a vertical cross-section of users, including State and local criminal justice agencies.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

Local communities purchase the needed personal computers and are provided the software by the state. Currently there are 42 agencies on line and there is no estimate of this cost.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, APRS has a horizontal representation of users, including forty two local police agencies. Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies have access to the information through LEIN terminals.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/14/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy

Name of Interviewee: David Turner and Deb Smith

Title: Program Manager and Analyst Support Services Section

Name of Information System: Michigan Automated Pistol Registration System(APRS)

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Michigan State Police

Address: 7150 Harris Drive Lansing, MI 48913

Principal Contact: David Turner

Telephone: (517) 322-1658

Fax: (517) 322-0635

E-Mail: TurnerDavid@state.mi.us

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX						XX		XX	

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
				XX					XX

**Explain "Other"
Pistol registration information.**

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) **Incident Information**
- b) **Suspect Information**
- c) **Victim Data**
- d) **Arrest Information**
- e) **Other (explain): Owner information, pistol description, stolen and recovered gun information, file checks by police agencies**

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) **Name, Address, DOB (all biographical and demographic information)**
- b) **Fingerprints**
- c) **Mugshot**
- d) **DNA**
- e) **Other (explain): gun description**

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) **At a Central Site**
- b) **At Remote Sites**
- c) **From Mobile Units**
- d) **All of the above**

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) **Direct Data Entry**
- b) **Scanners**
- c) **Mobile Data Terminals**
- d) **All of the above**
- e) **Other (explain): _____**

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type: Unisys A-18
b) Mini Type:
c) PC Network Type: Pentium w/ connections to LEIN
d) Other Type _____

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: MS/Novell Brand:
b) Custom/In-house Name: Brand:
c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
b) Tracer System
c) Activity Logs
d) Firewalls
e) Proxy-server
f) Audits
g) Other (explain): _____

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: 54 local agencies |
| b) State Systems | Name: state police |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: _____ |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: NCIC |
| e) Other | Name: |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Invest. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other"

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

<u>Direct Access</u>	<u>Indirect Access</u>
Anyone with LEIN access	Those with no LEIN terminal available
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain):

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	28 sheriffs depts. & 26 police agencies combination of sworn and civilian	
b) Sworn Officers	_____	
c) The Managing Organization	_____	State Police
d) All System Users	_____	_____
e) Other	_____	_____

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

a) Role of vendor in training:
Do not train

b) Level of training:

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
 - b) Statewide Data
 - c) National Data (NICS)
 - d) Other (explain): _____
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)
NO

a) Name of duplicative system(s):

b) Are the systems compatible?

c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:

d) What is the nature of the duplication?

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

Time saver
 Immediate access to information
 Automatic search for criminal histories of applicants
 Automatic search for stolen reports of guns

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
 5= high degree of concern)

a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems	1	2	3	4	5
b) Timeliness of information	1	2	3	4	5
c) Accuracy of data/information	1	2	3	4	5
d) Other (explain): _____					

Many local jurisdictions would like the information to be entered into their local database at the same time it is being entered in the state database.

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

Report capabilities need to be expanded to capture the total number of license applicants rejected as well as the number accepted.

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal		\$ _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	\$16,000 maintenance	\$ _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local	\$4,000 each PC purchase	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____

Total Annual Funding
amount of the system.

Personnel costs not included in the total funding

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? **Yes** **No** **Don't Know**

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? **Yes** **No** **Don't Know**

Are user fees charged to access the system? **Yes** **No**

If yes, are these fees annual or other? **Annual** *** Other**

* Explain "Other" _____

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: **David Turner**

Phone: (517) 322-1658

Fax: (517) 322-0635

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/14/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy & Thomas Steele

Name of System: Michigan Automated Pistol Registration System (APRS)

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Sgt. Michelle Young

Title: Police Sergeant

Assignment: Records Supervisor

Agency /Department: Kent County Sheriffs Department

Address: 701 Ball Ave. NE, Grand Rapids, Michigan

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) Accessibility
- b) Ease of use
- c) Time constraints
- d) Other (explain): need to collect the data for federal and state laws

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes, need to have it to issue gun report system.

a) What is the interval from query to reply?

Usually seconds , some records are more difficult to verify

b) How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?
Very valuable – completeness is an issue

c) Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?
Yes.

d) Can you use the information to solve problems?

Yes.

4. Is the System reliable? (I.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) Always – we have good results with up time
- b) Sometimes
- c) Seldom
- d) Never

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

Problems are addressed with and interim solution and if needed a system update is accomplished.

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain): Need network solutions for LAN applications

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

- Saves on completing multiple checks and filing multiple copies of the same form

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

There needs to be more standardization of nomenclature (data elements) among different states and the NCIC, i.e., standard vehicle body and type codes.

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/14/99

Conducted by: Thomas Kennedy & Thomas Steele

Name of System: Michigan Automated Pistol Registration System (APRS)

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Bonnie R. Korttila

Title: Police Records Supervisor

Assignment: Records Section

Agency /Department: Troy Police Department

Address: 500 W. Big Beaver, Troy, Michigan 48084

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) Accessibility
- b) Ease of use
- c) Time constraints
- d) Other (explain):

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes

a) What is the interval from query to reply?

Varies greatly

**b) How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?
Extremely valuable in determining eligibility for gun permits**

c) Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?

Yes.

d) Can you use the information to solve problems?

Yes.

4. Is the System reliable? (I.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) Always – we have good results with up time
- b) Sometimes
- c) Seldom
- d) Never

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

Problems are addressed with an interim solution and if needed a system update is accomplished.

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): highlight felony convictions
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain): Make it easier for police personnel to read, bold print, for instances on convictions. Let user know when the system is down.

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

- When working the APRS allows instant registration of firearms; instant CCH information

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

NICS is constantly down. We have to wait a couple of hours for responses.

MICHIGAN STATE POLICE
CENTRAL RECORDS DIVISION

OVERVIEW



AUTOMATED PISTOL REGISTRATION SYSTEM



INTRODUCTION

The Central Records Division (CRD) of the Michigan Department of State Police (MSP) is responsible for maintaining records of the registered owners of pistols in the state of Michigan. (MCL 28.429) This is accomplished through the license to purchase/safety inspection process initiated at a local law enforcement agency when individuals intend to purchase a pistol. There are currently two methods to complete the necessary paperwork for this process. One method is the manual process and the other is the automated process.

The automated process is referred to as the Automated Pistol Registration System (APRS). The system was developed in the mid 1990's by CRD and Criminal Justice Data Center of the Michigan Department of State Police for the purpose of reducing the amount of redundant data entry by local law enforcement and CRD.

Manual System

Using the manual system, the law enforcement agencies would use the following steps in order to complete the license to purchase/safety inspection certificate process.

1. An individual requests a license to purchase from his/her law enforcement jurisdiction.
2. Personal information is keyed in LEIN to ascertain the applicants criminal history record.
3. LTP is typed in triplicate by agency.
4. If approved, the individual takes the LTP and returns to the law enforcement agency with two copies of the completed license and the pistol.
5. The law enforcement agency issues a safety inspection certificate (registration) in triplicate.
6. The agency then queries LEIN for information on the pistol.
7. One copy of the LTP and SIC are forwarded to MSP-CRD. CRD staff enters the information from these documents into the firearms database.
8. Documents are filed by CRD staff by automation date.

Automated System

The automated pistol registration system was designed to reduce the amount of redundant keying at the local level as well as CRD. The following briefly outlines the process utilized under APRS:

1. The applicant obtains a LTP from the licensing authority. The applicant's name, date of birth, and other personal identifiers are entered on a formatted screen. A computerized criminal history check is automatically completed.
2. If the applicant is qualified, the form is printed in triplicate.
3. When the applicant returns, the license information is recalled to the screen. The pistol and seller information is entered and an automatic gun query is completed.
4. If there is no record of a stolen report on the gun, the form is printed in triplicate.

5. One copy of the LTP and SIC are forwarded to CRD and filed by automation date in the manual file system.

Current Status

The current status of the APRS program is as follows:

- In the State of Michigan, there are approximately 100,000-110,000 pistols registered on an annual basis
- There are currently 54 agencies on line with APRS representing 50% of the total number of registrations annually
- Approximately 31 of the 54 agencies (57%) currently have MSP owned computer equipment (See attachment A)
- We are adding approximately 5-10 agencies annually. Since May 1998 there have been 4 agencies added as APRS agencies. This has been slowed due to Y2K.
- In June, 1998 a letter was sent to all APRS agencies notifying the agencies that CRD will be responsible for the hardware maintenance through ISA through 6/99. After this date, each agency will be responsible for their own hardware maintenance

In May, 1998 we compiled a report for 1996 and 1997 which detailed all of the state law enforcement agencies which registered guns, both manually and through APRS. Based on this report, a good cutoff of agencies which process on average at least 200 LTP's annually was used to determine potential growth. I determined from this report that there are approximately 83 agencies, representing approximately 29.3% of the total LTP's which we could potentially justify the use of the APRS system. In total, our goal is to reach a point where only the smaller agencies (smallest 20%) process LTP's/SIC's under the manual system.

Strengths

- The APRS program has reduced the amount of redundant data entry at local agencies as well as MSP
- There is less problems/returns of registrations under the automated process as there are programmed edits which must be met
- Registration information is immediately available statewide in response to a gun query by any law enforcement agency
- Statistical reports available to local jurisdictions and CRD
- Immediate notification and recovery of a stolen pistol if an attempt to register is made
- Automatic CHR on all applicants without an additional query

Weaknesses

- The program has shifted more responsibility for the maintenance of the system to CRD/CJDC
- The initial cost to an agency is approximately \$4,000. Maintenance costs are approximately \$400 annually

- Deb Smith has become the sole resource person for this program. Robb Nevins and Larry Bekke are somewhat knowledgeable in APRS. More hands-on training is needed for certain members of the section
- Some of the computer equipment in the field is owned by MSP. This has created a unique situation in determining ownership and upgrades

Opportunities

- There is still room for growth to increase the number of automated agencies (see analysis under current status)
- If mainframe security was relaxed in the next few years, it might be possible to privatize the entire program to an outside vendor. This would help in reducing the amount of time in problem resolution by MSP

Threats

- Some agencies have developed in-house programs to process LTP's (Waterford Twp.)
- Some agencies have threatened to turn equipment back to us due to technical problems
However, this is not a major problem and appears to still be a positive cost/benefit to the local agencies

Two year Plan

The two year strategic plan for the APRS program involves the following:

- Notification that MSP will no longer pay for the hardware maintenance for APRS equipment after 6/30/99. A letter was sent out in late May explaining this to the APRS agencies
- Determining how to handle the APRS sites with MSP equipment - salvage, turnover etc.
- Adding agencies which will bring the number of automated registrations to approximately 70-75% of the total number of registrations through increased marketing -newsletters etc.
- Continue working out the problems with the system with CJDC/agencies. The current problems stem from the switching over to BNA lines at CJDC
- Determine whether or not to push agencies to convert over to Windows NT. Questions remain as to whether MSP would pay for the conversion (\$300/agency). Benefits include the ability to send updates to the agencies via a downloading process and consistency in dealing with problems
- Training of law enforcement agencies on APRS is needed on an ongoing basis
- Rolling out APRS on LEIN?

ATTACHMENT A
APRS AGENCY PROFILES

AUTOMATED PISTOL REGISTRATION SYSTEM AGENCIES

ON-LINE	ORI	Agency Name	LEIN Response ORI
10/14/93	MI0310300	Allegan Co SO	MI0310370
09/24/93	MI0810800	Barry Co SO	MI0810870
10/07/93	MI0910900	Bay Co SO	MI0910970
10/07/93	MI1111100	Berrien Co SO	MI1111170
03/15/95	MI1411400	Cass Co SO	MI1411450
10/14/93	MI1911900	Clinton Co SO	MI1911970
09/15/93	MI2312300	Eaton Co SO	MI2312350
10/14/93	MI2512500	Genesee CO SO	MI2512570
06/23/98	MI2612602	Gladwin Co SO	MI2612600
04/01/94	MI2812800	Grand Traverse Co SO	MI2812870
12/18/92	MI3313300	Ingham Co SO	MI3313370
02/11/98	MI3413470	Ionia Co SO	MI3413470
10/21/93	MI3813800	Jackson Co SO	MI3813870
10/01/93	MI3913900	Kalamazoo CO SO	MI3913970
10/28/93	MI4114170	Kent Co SO	MI4114170
09/29/93	MI4414400	Lapeer Co SO	MI4414470
10/14/93	MI4714770	Livingston Co SO	MI4714770
09/16/93	MI5015070	Macomb Co SO	MI5015070
11/10/93	MI5615600	Midland Co SO	MI5615670
09/16/93	MI5815800	Monroe Co SO	MI5815870
05/29/98	MI5915902	Montcalm Co SO	MI5915902
10/18/93	MI6116100	Muskegon Co SO	MI6116170
10/28/93	MI7317370	Saginaw Co SO	MI7317370
09/29/93	MI7417400	St. Clair Co SO	MI7417470
11/14/96	MI7517570	St. Joseph Co SO	MI7517570
09/29/93	MI8018000	Van Buren Co SO	MI8018070
11/24/93	MI8118100	Washtenaw Co SO	MI8118108
06/09/98	MI8318370	Wexford Co SO	MI8318300
09/05/97	MI8121802	Ann Arbor PD	MI8121802
10/15/97	MI1323702	Battle Creek PD	MI1323702
07/09/96	MI6325970	Birmingham PD	MI6325970
04/21/98	MI6326210	Bloomfield Twp PD	MI6326210
09/15/98	MI8290870	Canton Twp PD	MI8290870
05/28/98	MI5084927	Clinton Twp PD	MI5084926
06/05/97	MI82343A5	Dearborn PD	MI82343A5
11/12/93	MI8234900	Detroit PD	MI82349D5
11/12/98	MI5036019	Eastpointe PD	MI5036019
03/02/94	MI2539800	Flint PD	MI2539870
	MI5040910 MI5040911	Fraser PD	MI5040910 MI5040911
12/08/93	MI4143600	Grand Rapids PD	MI4143640
10/06/93	MI3351900	Lansing PD	MI3351970
09/15/93	MI8253800	Livonia PD	MI8253870
05/05/98	MI6371470	Royal Oak PD	MI6371470
09/16/93	MI5072200	St. Clair Shores PD	MI5072270
12/03/97	MI5074070	Shelby Twp PD	MI5074070
08/19/96	MI6375170	Southfield PD	MI6375170
02/18/98	MI8275270	Southgate PD	MI8275270
10/15/93	MI5076500	Sterling Hts PD	MI5076570
07/30/96	MI6378470	Troy PD	MI6378470
05/09/97	MI4180270	Walker PD	MI4180270
06/10/94	MI5080600	Warren PD	MI5080630
10/07/93	MI8281700	Westland PD	MI8281770
09/18/98	MI8283303	Wyandotte PD	MI8283303
07/19/96	MI4183470	Wyoming PD	MI4183470

Meeting the Selection Criteria

North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Raleigh, North Carolina

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, CJIN provides users with an indirect link to other state's systems through having a direct to NCIC and NLETS.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

Difficult to determine, as CJIN is funded as part of a larger State criminal justice budget, with no specific line item. Since 1994, the State has provided \$12.9 million for CJIN.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, CJIN has a vertical cross-section of users, including law enforcement, courts, corrections, State Departments of Transportation, Human Resources, etc.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

No, as a State system, CJIN is funded primarily by the State.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, CJIN has a horizontal representation of users, including all levels of personnel at local sheriff's offices, police departments, and the State Police.

Criminal Justice Level 1 Process Chain

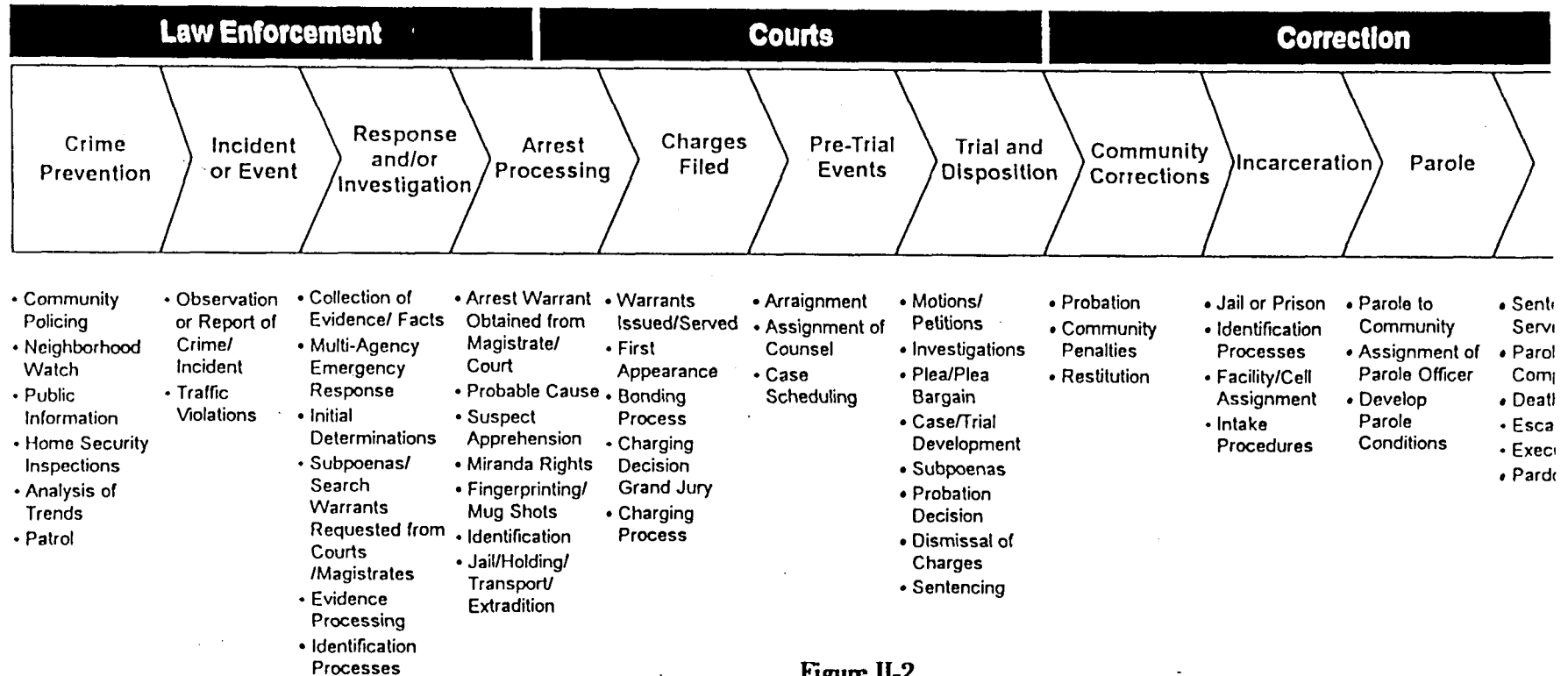


Figure II-2

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- (2) Final discharge is appropriate when the juvenile does not require supervision, has completed a maximum commitment for his the juvenile's offense, or is 18 years of age.
- (3) Notwithstanding G.S. 7A-675, before the Division of Youth Services considers for release a juvenile who is serving a commitment for a Class A or B1 felony, the Division shall notify, at least 30 days in advance of considering the release, by first class mail at the last known address:
- The juvenile;
 - The juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian;
 - The district attorney of the district where the juvenile was adjudicated;
 - The head law enforcement agency that took the juvenile into custody; and
 - The victim, and any of the victim's immediate family members who have requested in writing to be notified

The notification shall include only the juvenile's name, offense, date of commitment, and date of consideration for release."

(f) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section become effective October 1, 1996, and apply to offenses committed on or after that date. Subsection (d) of this section is effective upon ratification and applies to all cases pending on that date. Subsection (e) of this section becomes effective October 1, 1996, and applies to juveniles considered for release on or after that date. The remainder of this section is effective upon ratification.

Requested by: Senators Ballance, Rand, Cooper. Representatives Justus, Thompson, Kiser
ESTABLISH CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION NETWORK GOVERNING BOARD

Sec. 23.3. (a) Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

"ARTICLE 69."Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board."§ 143-660. Definitions.As used in this Article:

- 'Board' means the Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board established by G.S. 143-661.
- 'Local government user' means a unit of local government of this State having authorized access to the Network.
- 'Network' means the Criminal Justice Information Network established by the Board pursuant to this Article.
- 'Network user' or 'user' means any person having authorized access to the Network.
- 'State agency' means any State department, agency, institution, board, commission, or other unit of State government.

"§ 143-661. Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board - creation; purpose; membership; conflicts of interest.

(a) The Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board is established within the Department of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation.

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to operate the State's Criminal Justice Information Network, the purpose of which shall be to provide the governmental and technical information systems infrastructure necessary for accomplishing State and local governmental public safety and justice functions in the most effective manner by appropriately and efficiently sharing criminal justice information among law enforcement, judicial, and corrections agencies. The Board is established within the Department of Justice, State Bureau of Investigation, for organizational and budgetary purposes only and the Board shall exercise all of its statutory powers in this Article independent of control by the Department of Justice.

(b) The Board shall consist of 15 members, appointed as follows:

- (1) Three members appointed by the Governor, including one member who is a director or employee of a State correction agency for a term to begin September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1997, one member who is an employee of the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety for a term beginning September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1997, and one member selected from the North Carolina Association of Chiefs of Police for a term to begin September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1999.
- (2) Six members appointed by the General Assembly in accordance with G.S. 120-121, as follows:
 - a. Three members recommended by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, including two members of the general public for terms to begin on September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1997, and one member selected from the North Carolina League of Municipalities who is a member of, or an employee working directly for, the governing board of a North Carolina municipality for a term to begin on September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1999; and
 - b. Three members recommended by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, including two members of the general public for terms to begin on September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1999, and one member selected from the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners who is a member of, or an employee working directly for, the governing board of a North Carolina county for a term to begin on September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1997.
- (3) Two members appointed by the Attorney General, including one member who is an employee of the Attorney General for a term to begin on September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1997, and one member from the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association for a term to begin on September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1999.
- (4) Two members appointed by the Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, including the Director or an employee of the Administrative Office of the Courts for a term to begin on September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1997, and one member who is either a clerk of the superior court or a district

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- attorney, or employee of a district attorney, for a term to begin on September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1999.
- (5) One member appointed by the Chair of the Information Resource Management Commission, who is the Chair or a member of that Commission, for a term to begin on September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1999.
- (6) One member appointed by the President of the North Carolina Chapter of the Association of Public Communications Officials International, who is an active member of the Association, for a term to begin on September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1999.

The respective appointing authorities are encouraged to appoint persons having a background in and familiarity with criminal information systems and networks generally and with the criminal information needs and capacities of the constituency from which the member is appointed.

As the initial terms expire, subsequent members of the Board shall be appointed to serve four-year terms. At the end of a term, a member shall continue to serve on the Board until a successor is appointed. A member who is appointed after a term is begun serves only for the remainder of the term and until a successor is appointed. Any vacancy in the membership of the Board shall be filled by the same appointing authority that made the appointment, except that vacancies among members appointed by the General Assembly shall be filled in accordance with G.S. 120-122.

(c) Members of the Board shall not be employed by or serve on the board of directors or other corporate governing body of any information systems, computer hardware, computer software, or telecommunications vendor of goods and services to the State or to any unit of local government in the State. No member of the Board shall vote on an action affecting solely the member's own State agency or local governmental unit or specific judicial office.

§ 143-862. Compensation and expenses of Board members; travel reimbursements.

Members of the Board shall serve without compensation but may receive travel and subsistence as follows:

- (1) Board members who are officials or employees of a State agency or unit of local government, in accordance with G.S. 138-6.
- (2) All other Board members, at the rate established in G.S. 138-5.

§ 143-863. Powers and duties.

(a) The Board shall have the following powers and duties:

- (1) To establish and operate the Network as an integrated system of State and local government components for effectively and efficiently storing, communicating, and using criminal justice information at the State and local levels throughout North Carolina's law enforcement, judicial, and corrections agencies, with the components of the Network to include electronic devices, programs, data, and governance and to set the Network's policies and procedures.
- (2) To develop and adopt uniform standards and cost-effective information technology, after thorough evaluation of the capacity of

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information technology to meet the present and future needs of the State and, in consultation with the Information Resource Management Commission, to develop and adopt standards for entering, storing, and transmitting information in criminal justice databases and for achieving maximum compatibility among user technologies.

- (3) To identify the funds needed to establish and maintain the Network, identify public and private sources of funding, and secure funding to:
 - a. Create the Network and facilitate the sharing of information among users of the Network; and
 - b. Make grants to local government users to enable them to acquire or improve elements of the Network that lie within the responsibility of their agencies or State agencies; provided that the elements developed with the funds must be available for use by the State or by local governments without cost and the applicable State agencies join in the request for funding.
- (4) To provide assistance to local governments for the financial and systems planning for Network-related automation and to coordinate and assist the Network users of this State in soliciting bids for information technology hardware, software, and services in order to assure compliance with the Board's technical standards, to gain the most advantageous contracts for the Network users of this State, and to assure financial accountability where State funds are used.
- (5) To provide a liaison among local government users and to advocate on behalf of the Network and its users in connection with legislation affecting the Network.
- (6) To facilitate the sharing of knowledge about information technologies among users of the Network.
- (7) To take any other appropriate actions to foster the development of the Network.

(b) All grants or other uses of funds appropriated or granted to the Board shall be conditioned on compliance with the Board's technical and other standards.

§ 143.664. Election of officers; meetings; staff, etc.

(a) The Governor shall call the first meeting of the Board. At the first meeting, the Board shall elect a chair and a vice-chair, each to serve a one-year term, with subsequent officers to be elected for one-year terms. The Board shall hold at least two regular meetings each year, as provided by policies and procedures adopted by the Board. The Board may hold additional meetings upon the call of the chair or any three Board members. A majority of the Board membership constitutes a quorum.

(b) Pending permanent staffing, the Department shall provide the Board with professional and clerical staff and any additional support the Board needs to fulfill its mandate. The Board may meet in an area provided by the Department of Justice and the Board's staff shall use space provided by the Department."

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(b) G.S. 143B-426.21(a) is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(9) The Chair of the Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board."

(c) The Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board shall report by April 1, 1997, to the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety on the organization, operations, and expenditures of the Board, including the Board's progress in developing data-sharing standards, the progress in the coordination and cooperation of State and local agencies in establishing standards, the Board's recommendations on permanent staffing needs, and the estimated time of completion of the standards. The Board shall also provide a long-term strategic plan and cost analysis for statewide implementation of the Criminal Justice Information Network as well as a report on the State and local law enforcement agencies' implementation of the mobile data network system, including the amount of funds spent on the system as of the date of the report and the long-term costs of implementing the system statewide.

(d) Of the funds appropriated in this act to the reserve for the Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) shall be used to fund the development of data standards for the Network and the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) shall be used to support the operation of the Board, including staff salaries, benefits, and related expenses. Funds appropriated to the reserve for the Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board shall not revert.

Requested by: Representatives Justus, Thompson, Kiser, Senators Ballance, Rand, Cooper, Flotico
REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS OF THE WESTERN JUSTICE ACADEMY

Sec. 23.4. (a) The Department of Justice, in consultation with the Office of State Construction of the Department of Administration, shall contract for and supervise all aspects of administration, technical assistance, design, construction, or demolition of facilities in order to implement the repairs and renovations of the Western Justice Academy under the provisions of this section without being subject to the following statutes and rules implementing those statutes: G.S. 143-135.26, 143-131, 143-132, 113A-1 through 113A-10, 113A-50 through 113A-66, and 133-1.1(g). The Department of Justice shall let contracts for all repairs and renovations of the Academy as soon as possible, but not later than December 1, 1996.

The Department of Justice shall have a verifiable ten percent (10%) goal for participation by minority and women-owned businesses. All contracts for the design, construction, or demolition of facilities shall include a penalty for failure to complete the work by a specified date.

(b) The Department of Justice shall provide quarterly reports to the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and

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CJIN Strategy

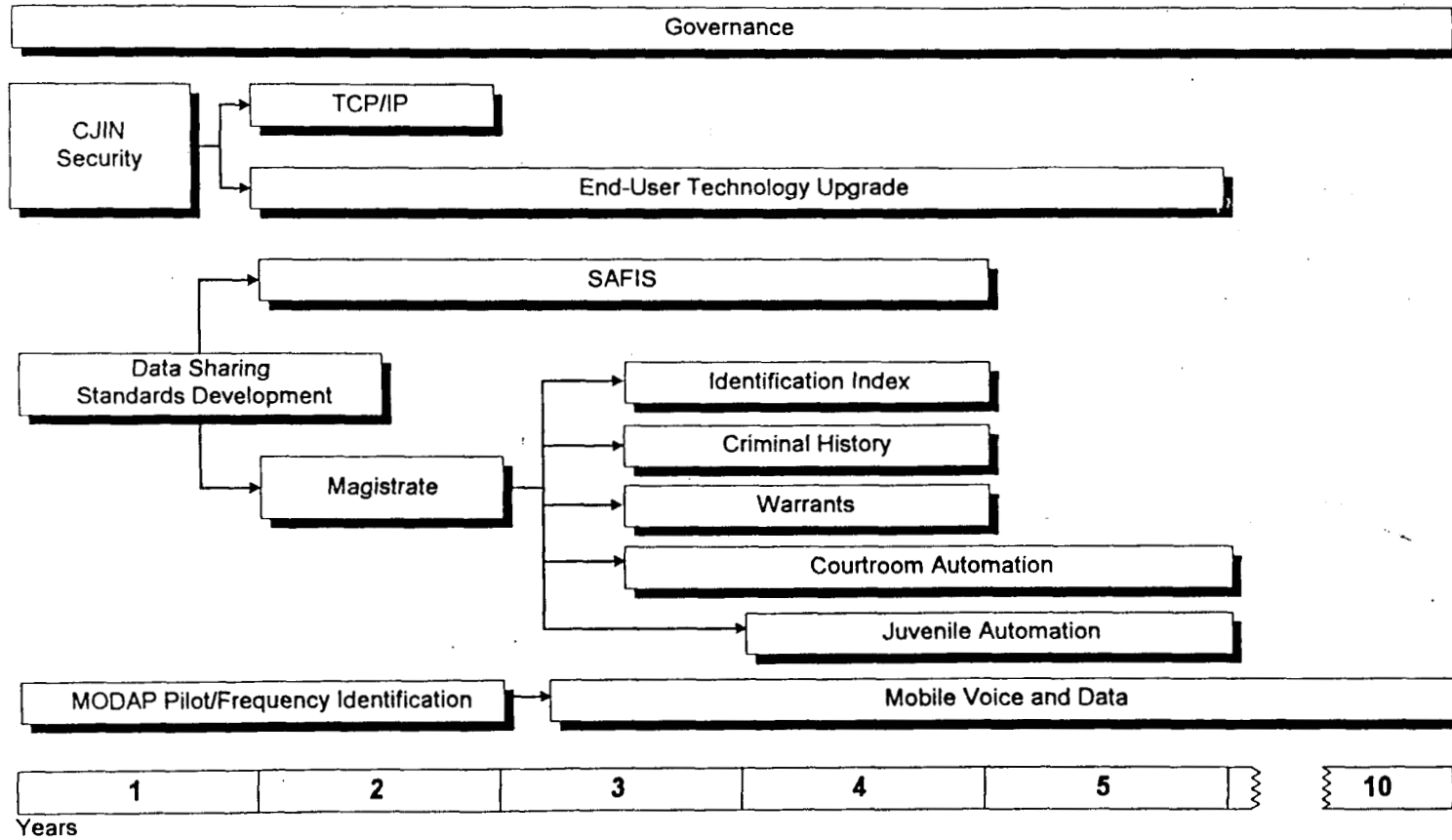


Figure VI-1

This document is a research report submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice. This report has not been published by the Department. Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Each box in Figure V-2 represents a grouping of systems (manual and computerized) and databases owned by a specific organization. Each of the following diagrams display the role key CJIN projects play in creating the view of one database for the user community. Many system additions will span horizontally across the diagram showing access to the information by all authorized users regardless of their organization or physical location.

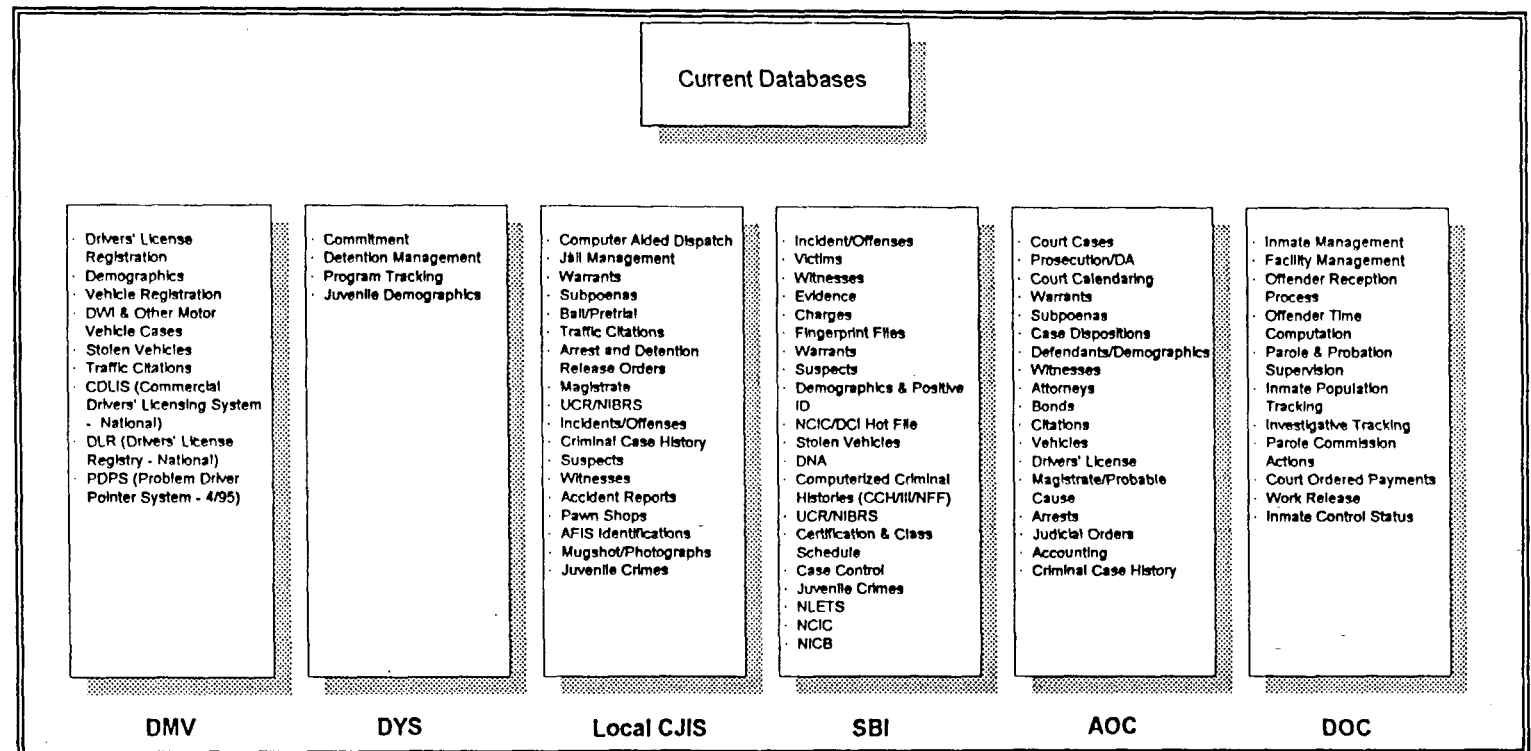


Figure V-2

North Carolina CJIN TCP/IP Network Architecture

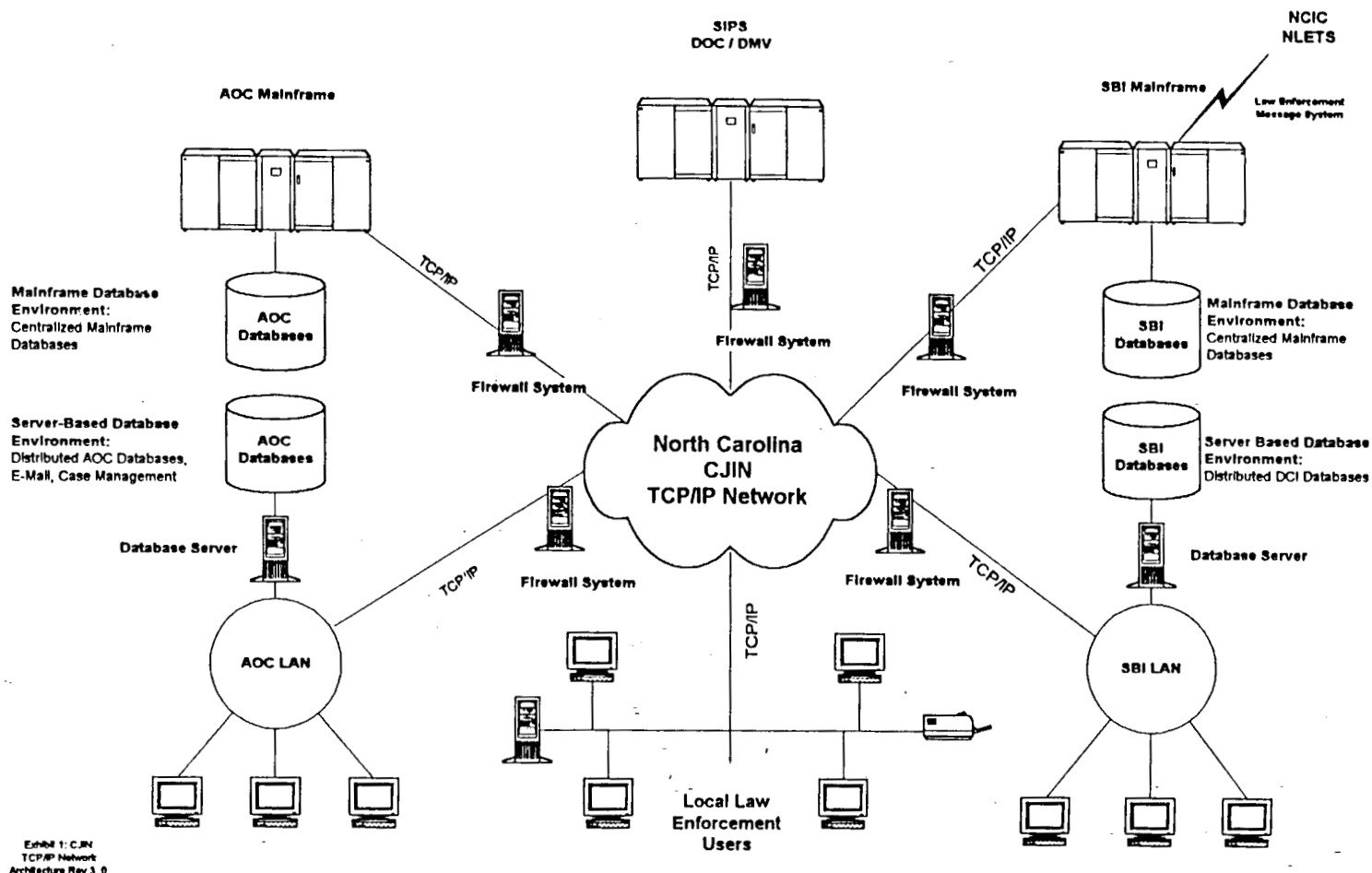


Figure V-10



State of North Carolina

Criminal Justice Information Network Study

Final Report

April 7, 1995

Executive Summary

Price Waterhouse LLP



Background

During the 1994 Special Crime Session, the North Carolina General Assembly created the Criminal Justice Information Network Study Committee ("the Committee") to accomplish specific objectives regarding a plan for a statewide criminal justice information network. This legislation was enacted based on a recognition of the need for further coordination and cooperation between state and local agencies in establishing standards for sharing of criminal justice information. In November 1994, the Committee selected Price Waterhouse to assist them in fulfilling their mandate.

We began work in mid-December 1994 and delivered this report to the Committee in April 1995.

Our study focused on developing recommendations to promote the sharing of criminal justice information on a statewide basis between state and local agencies.

CJIN Study Objective

The following objective was developed and adopted by the Committee and the Price Waterhouse team. This objective best summarizes the principal vision and purpose for developing a statewide Criminal Justice Information Network.

"To identify alternatives for development of a statewide criminal justice information network that will enable a properly authorized user to readily access and effectively use information regardless of its location in national, state, or local databases."

Project Approach

The development of a plan for the creation of a criminal justice information network for North Carolina constitutes a high-level strategic planning project.

The Price Waterhouse CJIN team comprised senior-level consultants who possess in-depth strategic planning, technology, and organizational experience within the criminal justice environment.

A number of methods were employed to gather information, analyze information, and identify strategic opportunities from a substantial, diverse group of current and future criminal justice information users. These methods included personal interviews with more than 50 stakeholders statewide, six regional public hearings, 19 focus groups with six to 12 individuals attending each one, a national best practices survey of the other 49 states, an in-state survey of more than 1,000 criminal justice professionals, and sponsorship of three Open Public Events Network (OPEN/net) cable television call-in shows. More than 400 individuals within the state personally provided input to this study.

Summary of Findings

North Carolina's collection of criminal justice information systems is not designed to meet today's needs on a statewide scale.

Although the state is considered a leader in regards to certain independent agency information systems, (including participation by the State Bureau of Investigation in the FBI's National Fingerprint File, and implementation of a statewide court system by the Administrative Office of the Courts), there is a lack of integrated, and easily accessible criminal justice information across state and local agencies. This limits the efficiency and effectiveness of criminal justice professionals, and compromises the safety of both the public and law enforcement officers.

This independent approach to statewide systems development and data sharing is inadequate to support the current and future demand for integrated criminal justice information.

The following are the deficiencies that impede the effective integration and utilization of information. Our subsequent recommendations and strategies address these issues.

- *The elapsed time to positively identify persons entering the criminal justice system is unacceptable.*

The current process of identification through fingerprints can take two weeks or more from initial fingerprinting of the offender until receipt of positive identification by the arresting agency. This process is hampered by the lack of livescan digitized fingerprinting technology at the fingerprint origination site as well as the lack of electronic access to a statewide database of digitized fingerprints. Upcoming IAFIS (Interstate Automated Fingerprint Identification System) standards mandate a two hour or less turnaround time for positive identification through fingerprints. Current North Carolina technology cannot meet these standards.

The lack of a timely identification process is one of the most far-reaching problems affecting the availability and accuracy of individual information in all systems statewide. This situation has resulted in offenders who present false information upon arrest, being released before the discovery of an extensive criminal history, or unserved warrants.

- *A single, comprehensive source for a person's criminal history is not available in North Carolina.*

Magistrates, district attorneys, investigators, field law enforcement officers, and other criminal justice professionals must search several separate criminal histories and manually match names and charges in order to compile a comprehensive history. Often, a complete search is not done or searches report inconsistencies in data between the systems. Mistakes are also made in correlating the information.

- *A single source of outstanding warrants does not exist.*

An officer cannot query a single system to identify all outstanding warrants statewide. Although the State Bureau of Investigation's Division of Criminal Information (SBI / DCI) currently provides a statewide warrants database, it is not regularly used by many agencies, and the majority of outstanding warrants in the state are not contained

within this system. Local agencies resist the redundant entry of warrant information required to update all federal, state, and local databases.

A number of local law enforcement agencies maintain their own automated warrant systems. Separately, the clerks of the superior court enter warrant information into the Administrative Office of the Courts' (AOC) criminal system, while SBI / DCI and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) are individually updated. Currently, the officer in the field does not know if a suspect has an outstanding warrant in the adjacent county or elsewhere in the state. The officer may not even know if there is an outstanding warrant in the same county.

- *Statewide, interagency, mobile voice and data communication is not available.*

We have noted repeated frustration with the inability of most law enforcement / public safety agencies to communicate through incompatible mobile radios while participating in a joint response. In addition, there is a growing need for mobile data access for all law enforcement and public safety agencies, ranging from simple vehicle and driver's license checks, to full criminal history searches, photo imaging, and remote entry of incident, arrest, accident, and citation information from the field. Due to the lack of statewide standards and definitions, considerable funds are being spent in an effort to address this problem in an uncoordinated fashion. The result is multiple pockets of expensive implementations throughout the state, based on differing technology, without the ability to interconnect adjoining sites.

- *Excessive redundant data entry exists within state and local agencies.*

We have found redundant entry of data by each criminal justice agency as the offender moves through each step of the criminal justice system. The same offender information is currently entered and reentered into computers, typewritten, and handwritten from five to 10 times during an offender's journey from arrest through release. The arresting officer completes the arrest and incident report. The magistrate completes the warrant or magistrate's order and commitment / release order. The sheriff books the offender into jail. The clerk creates the case file information within the AOC system. The district attorney may create separate case records. The Department of

Correction (DOC) creates a prison file. Probation and parole officers create the supervision file. The ramifications of this redundancy are clear:

1. Wasted staff time that results in ineffective and inefficient use of already stretched state and local resources.
2. Delay in making the information available to the critical users of the various state and local systems.
3. Reduction in the accuracy of information each time data is reentered.
4. Elongation of the time required for the offender to move through the criminal justice system, which reinforces the public's perception of inefficient bureaucracy.
5. Limits in the quantity of data captured for statewide use.

Summary of Recommendations

Based on our findings, we recommend several steps to create and integrate a statewide Criminal Justice Information Network.

- ✓ Establish a Criminal Justice Information Network governance board to create, promote, and enforce policies and standards.
- ✓ Adopt system architecture standards to facilitate movement of data between state and local systems.
- ✓ Establish data standards for sharing information, including common definitions, code structures, and formats.
- ✓ Implement livescan digitized fingerprint systems and Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) technology to accomplish positive fingerprint identification within two hours of arrest.
- ✓ Implement a magistrate system statewide to streamline the process of warrant and case creation.
- ✓ Implement a statewide, fingerprint-based criminal history that includes *all* arrests and dispositions.
- ✓ Build a statewide identification index which includes information from all local and state agencies, as well as the necessary linkages to federal justice agencies.
- ✓ Establish standards for, and implement a mobile voice and data communication network that allows state and local law enforcement and public safety agencies to communicate with each other, regardless of location in the state.
- ✓ Leverage the potential of the North Carolina Information Highway (NCIH) as a feasible CJIN building block.

Specific projects have been identified and described to address our findings and recommendations. These projects are grouped into the following categories:

Management: Those activities to be undertaken to resolve start-up and ongoing governance issues.

Infrastructure: Those projects necessary to create a cohesive and consistent architecture so that information can be entered and shared throughout the network. These include:

1. Data Sharing Standards Development
2. CJIN Security
3. TCP/IP Communication Standard
4. End-User Technology Upgrade
5. Statewide Mobile Voice and Data

Applications: Those projects necessary to create or integrate application software and data to provide robust functionality to users across the network. Our focus on application software has been on those projects that promote the sharing of criminal justice information on a statewide basis between state and local agencies. We addressed processes that contained bottlenecks or redundancies in the current system. These applications include:

6. Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System
7. Statewide Magistrate System
8. Statewide Identification Index
9. Statewide Criminal History Repository
10. Statewide Warrant Repository
11. Courtroom Automation
12. Juvenile Records Automation

Further, we have presented our suggested projects in a hierarchical manner that recognizes key dependencies. For instance, prior to expanding the criminal case history database, it is necessary to establish a consistent and unique statewide personal identifier, and use data standards so that information can be shared with law enforcement, courts, and corrections. The organization of the recommended projects is depicted in Figure ES-1.

The combination of these projects will tie together current information and create new processes and databases to support an integrated criminal justice information network. Our recommendations focus on enterprise-wide issues on a vertical (between state and local agencies) and a horizontal (between law enforcement, courts and corrections) basis. The scope of our study did not include intra-agency concerns except to the extent that an enterprise-wide need existed. As a result, our recommendations are not intended to impact the information plans specific and internal to an individual state or local agency, where no external requirements were noted.

Each of the projects and strategies we have recommended will result in significant benefits on their own merits. However, commitment to the overall plan of implementation is key to realizing the maximum return on the state's CJIN investment. Overall safety and effectiveness can be dramatically improved through the adoption of the long-term vision and strategy. Similar to the blocks in the foundation of a building, the elimination of cornerstones, construction out of sequence, or acceptance of low grade products will substantially weaken the entire structure.

CJIN Strategy

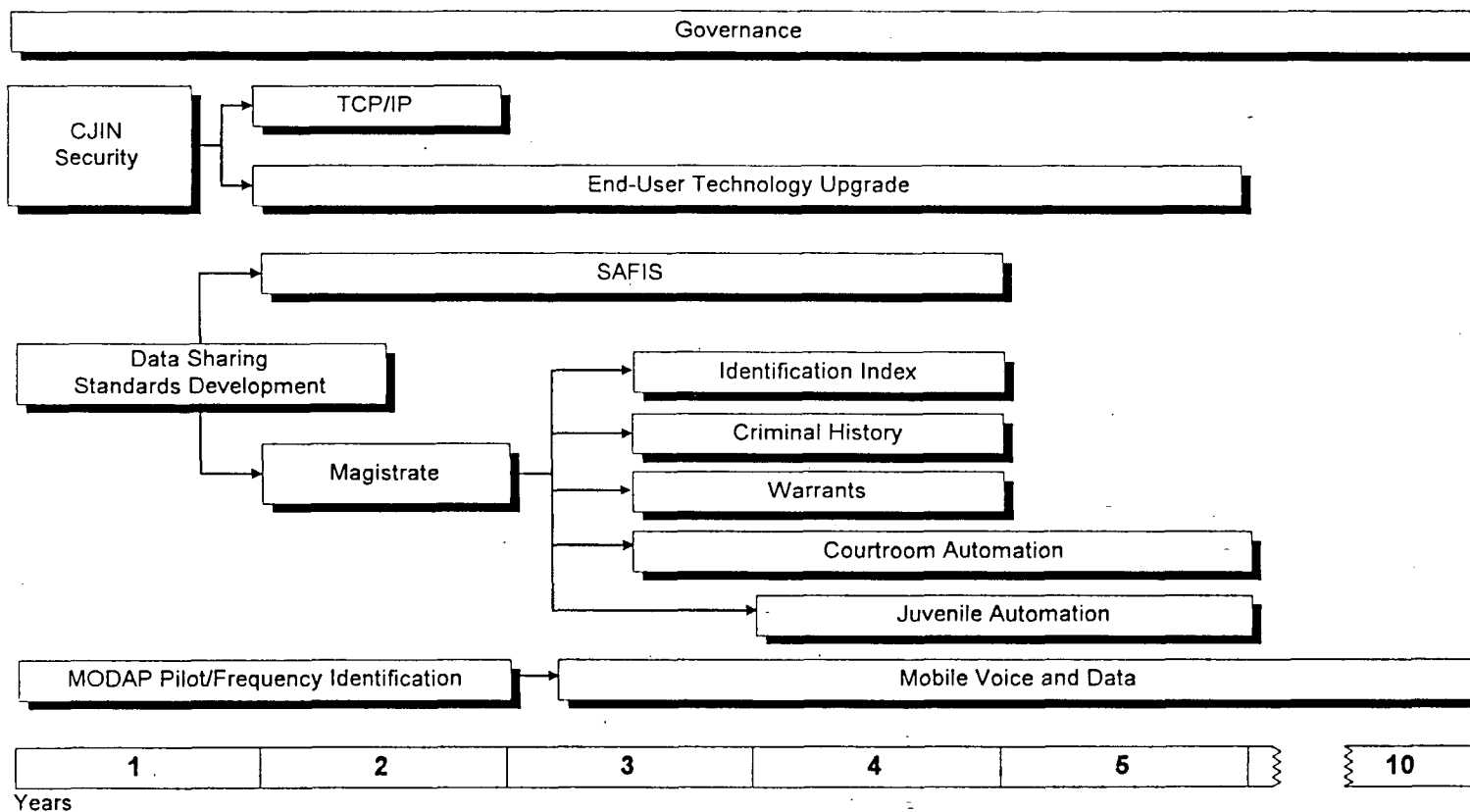


Figure ES-1

Summary of Estimated Costs for Recommended CJIN Projects

The following tables provide a summary of the estimated initial and ongoing annual costs for the Governance Board and each project we have recommended. We have provided these estimates as an indication of magnitude for each of the projects. Subsequent budget estimates should be based on prevailing market prices at the time the work is to be undertaken and adjusted by the final scope of the work.

<i>Project Costs (\$millions)</i>	<i>Initial Costs</i>	<i>Annual Costs</i>
Governance Board	\$0.4	\$0.7
1. Data Sharing Standards Development	\$2.1	\$0.8
2. CJIN Security	\$0.9	\$0.1
3. TCP/IP	\$4.6	\$13.9
4. End-User Technology Upgrade	\$21.2	\$1.9
5. Statewide Mobile Voice and Data (separate table)	***	***
6. Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System	\$22.4	\$2.6
7. Statewide Magistrate System	\$5.0	\$1.3
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9. Statewide Criminal History Repository	\$4.8	\$1.0
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11. Courtroom Automation	\$10.1	\$2.0
12. Juvenile Records Automation	\$8.8	\$1.1
Totals	\$91.2	\$27.9

Estimated Statewide Mobile Voice and Data Costs

The table below estimates state costs only and does not reflect local agency investments for portables, in-building coverage, and roaming stock.

Statewide Mobile Voice and Data Project - Projected State Cost (\$Millions)											
Task\Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
MODAP Pilot	0.5	0.5	0.5								1.5
Frequency Study	0.5										0.5
County Planning	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.5
Implementation				35.0	35.0	35.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	241.0
Maintenance					3.5	6.0	8.5	13.5	16.0	18.5	66.0
Total (\$millions)	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$1.5	\$36.0	\$39.0	\$41.5	\$43.0	\$48.0	\$50.5	\$53.0	\$316.5

Complete project descriptions, estimated costs detail, and costing assumptions are contained within Section VI - Overview of CJIN Projects, while Section VII - Implementation Alternatives provides a discussion of the three alternatives to CJIN project implementation.

Commitment to Action

The General Assembly, together with the Executive and Judicial branches, must accept that support for the CJIN enterprise is a long-term capital investment. In addition to required start-up funds and project development monies, there also must be a long-term commitment to a new way of doing business. A primary consideration must be the realization that state and local agencies already are spending considerable funds on the issues addressed in our recommendations.

The option, therefore, is not whether money will be spent on the criminal justice system, but whether the expenditures will be targeted, coordinated, and designed for the maximum benefit of users statewide.

For these reasons in particular, it is critical that the CJIN Governance Board and initial phases of the infrastructure projects are approved, established and funded by the General Assembly as promptly as possible. If this is not accomplished in the 1995 legislative session, there will be no visible leadership to direct the development of the recommendations made in this report and to serve as an advocate for the CJIN enterprise. In addition, a delay will cause some state agencies and local jurisdictions to further commit their limited funds to the development and enhancement of systems that do not support an integrated network.

Further delays add to the fragmentation of the system, and make future connections even more difficult. And finally, a delay in addressing this issue would send a message to the general public that the state is not serious about moving forward on this issue despite the high level of consensus of users across the state as represented in our findings and recommendations.



State of North Carolina

Criminal Justice Information Network Study

Final Report

April 7, 1995

Executive Summary

Price Waterhouse LLP



Background

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CJIN Strategy

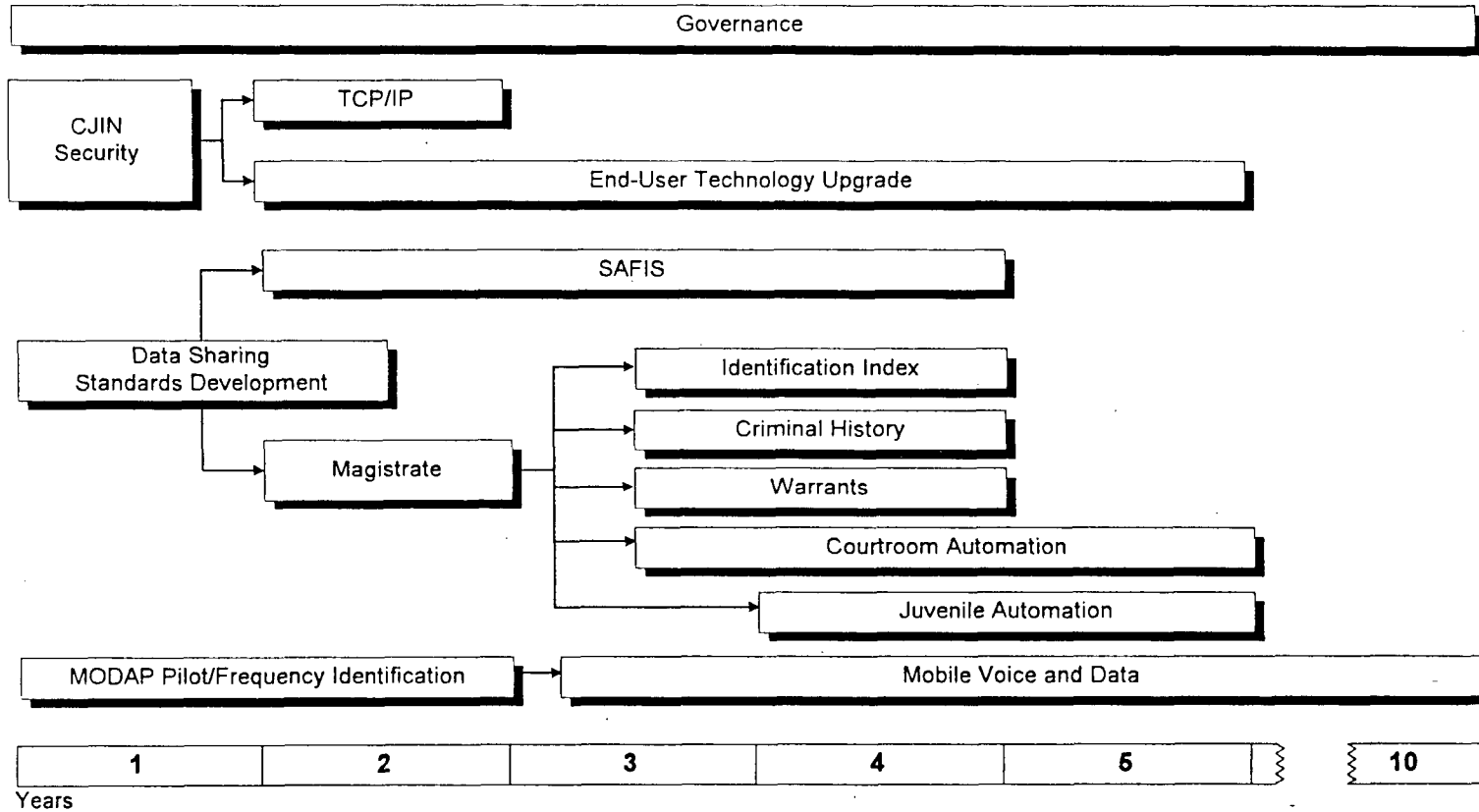


Figure ES-1

Summary of Estimated Costs for Recommended CJIN Projects

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The option, therefore, is not whether money will be spent on the criminal justice system, but whether the expenditures will be targeted, coordinated, and designed for the maximum benefit of users statewide.

For these reasons in particular, it is critical that the CJIN Governance Board and initial phases of the infrastructure projects are approved, established and funded by the General Assembly as promptly as possible. If this is not accomplished in the 1995 legislative session, there will be no visible leadership to direct the development of the recommendations made in this report and to serve as an advocate for the CJIN enterprise. In addition, a delay will cause some state agencies and local jurisdictions to further commit their limited funds to the development and enhancement of systems that do not support an integrated network.

Further delays add to the fragmentation of the system, and make future connections even more difficult. And finally, a delay in addressing this issue would send a message to the general public that the state is not serious about moving forward on this issue despite the high level of consensus of users across the state as represented in our findings and recommendations.

Meeting the Selection Criteria

North Carolina State Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS) Raleigh, North Carolina

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, SAFIS is a multi-state system providing indirect access to other state's data, by linking directly to the Federal Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

No, in Fiscal Year 1997 the State funded SAFIS at \$1million, and in Fiscal Year 1998, the State funding was \$450,000.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, SAFIS has a vertical cross-section of users, including state and local law enforcement, Federal agencies, and some non-criminal justice agencies for employment background checks.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

No, as a State system, SAFIS is funded mostly through State funds and Federal funds.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, SAFIS has a horizontal representation of users, including local sheriff's, police, prosecutors, and State Police.

North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN)

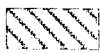
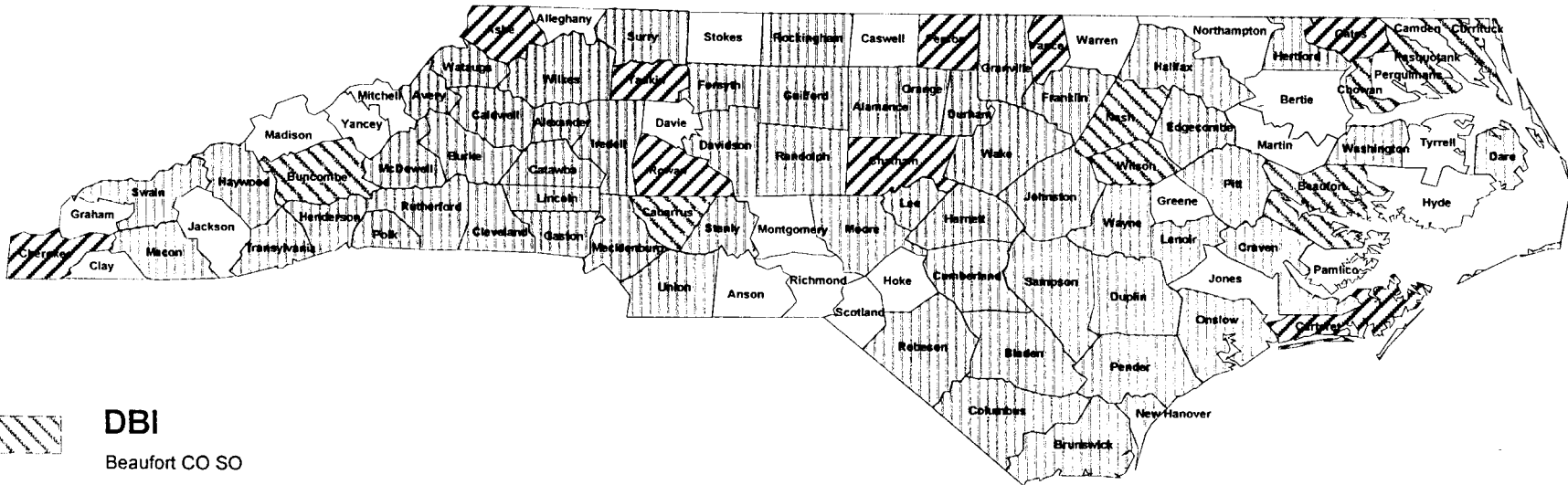
NC Fiscal Year (July - June)	State Appropriations	Federal Appropriations
1994		
CJIN Feasibility Study	\$ 769,000	\$ -
Total for 1994	\$ 769,000	\$ -
1995		
Total for 1995	\$ -	\$ -
1996		
CJIN Governing Board	\$ 100,000	\$ -
Data Sharing Standards	\$ 300,000	\$ 559,860
Juvenile Network (J-NET)	\$ -	\$ 479,637
Mobile Data Network (MDN)	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 500,000
Total for 1996	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 1,539,497
1997		
Statewide Magistrate System (Criminal Tracking System - Magistrate Warrant Control Module)	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 500,000
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,250,000
Mobile Data Network (MDN)	\$ 2,406,000	\$ 500,000
Courtroom Automation - CourtFlow	\$ -	\$ 531,340
Total for 1997	\$ 5,406,000	\$ 3,781,340
1998		
Statewide Magistrate System (Criminal Tracking System - Magistrate Warrant Control Module)	\$ -	\$ 4,000,000
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	\$ 450,000	\$ -
Mobile Data Network (MDN)	\$ 2,771,800	\$ 500,000
Network Security	\$ -	\$ 3,500,000
Juvenile Network (J-NET)	\$ 720,000	\$ -
Total for 1998	\$ 3,941,800	\$ 8,000,000
1999		
Statewide Magistrate System (Criminal Tracking System - Magistrate Warrant Control Module)	\$ -	\$ 2,500,000
Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification System (SAFIS)	\$ -	\$ 2,500,000
Mobile Data Network (MDN)	\$ -	\$ 2,680,000
Juvenile Network (J-NET)	\$ 400,000	\$ 1,610,000
eCitation (Cumberland County Pilot)	\$ -	\$ 500,000
End User Technology	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000
Total for 1999	\$ 400,000	\$ 14,790,000
Grand Totals	\$ 12,916,800	\$ 28,110,837
* J-NET earmark request for 2000		\$ 5,000,000

6/11/99

North Carolina

Criminal Justice Information Network

SAFIS Live Scan



DBI

- Beaufort CO SO
- Buncombe CO SO
- Cabarrus CO SO
- Chowan CO SO 1
- Currituck CO SO
- Greenville PD 1
- Jacksonville PD 1
- Morehead City PD 1
- Nash CO SO
- Pasquotank CO SO
- Rocky Mount PD
- Wilson CO SO
- Wilson PD



Printrak



Printrak Sep 1999



No Live Scan (26 Counties)

Funding is available to expand to two additional counties.

1. The live scan device in these agencies is not electronically interfaced to the NC SAFIS at this time.

North Carolina

Criminal Justice Information Network

SAFIS & Live Scan Implementation

Prior To Phase I	Network Infrastructure		Live Scan	Total	Amount	Current Status	Counties Served	Population Served
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Funding	Spent			
1995, '96 & '97 NCHIP Grant	\$0	\$2,445,255	\$0	\$2,445,255	\$2,445,255	Upgrade to AFIS 2000 completed. Purchase order issued for NIST Archive.		
1997 NC GCC CJIN SAFIS Expansion Grant	\$0	\$1,495,381	\$0	\$1,495,381	\$1,493,491			
SBI SAFIS Infrastructure Maintenance 1	\$246,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Local agency/NCDOC AFIS & live scan equipment. 2	22	3,152,175
AFIS & live scan maintenance & communications 2	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk			
Totals	\$246,600	\$3,940,636	\$0	\$3,940,636	\$3,938,746			

Phase I 1997-1999	Network Infrastructure		Live Scan	Total	Amount	Current Status	Counties Served	Population Served
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Funding	Spent			
1997 NC General Assembly CJIN Appropriation 3	\$0	\$258,000	\$742,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Live scans & telecommunication infrastructure completed.	43	3,255,914
1998 NC General Assembly CJIN Appropriation	\$0	\$397,000	\$53,000	\$450,000	\$417,216			
1998 NC GCC CJIN SAFIS Grant	\$0	\$660,000	\$1,590,000	\$2,250,000	\$1,585,726	Live scans installed and purchase order issued for system upgrade.		
SBI SAFIS Infrastructure Maintenance	\$584,851	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Live scan maintenance & communications 4	\$129,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Totals	\$713,851	\$1,315,000	\$2,385,000	\$3,700,000	\$3,002,942			

Phase II 1999-2001	Network Infrastructure		Live Scan	Total	Amount	Current Status	Counties Served 5	Population Served 6
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Funding	Spent			
1999 "Faircloth" CJIN Appropriation	\$0	\$1,917,000	\$583,000	\$2,500,000	\$0	Pending	11	416,476
SBI SAFIS Infrastructure Maintenance	\$1,407,549	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Live scan maintenance & communications 4	\$66,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Totals	\$1,473,549	\$1,917,000	\$583,000	\$2,500,000	\$0			

TOTALS	Network Infrastructure		Live Scan	Total	Amount	Counties Served	Population Served 6
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Funding	Spent		
Grand Total	\$2,434,000	\$7,172,636	\$2,968,000	\$10,140,636	\$6,941,688	76	6,824,565

No Funding	Network Infrastructure		Live Scan	Total	Amount	Counties Served	Population Served 6
	Recurring	Non-Recurring	Equipment	Funding	Spent		
No funding	\$0	\$60,000	\$1,272,000	\$0	\$0	24	462,844
Live scan maintenance & communications 7	\$306,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Total Counties & Population						100	7,287,409

1. Maintenance cost is for fiscal year 1996-1997.
2. Cost is unknown since the criminal justice agencies in these 22 counties purchased the live scan equipment on their own.
3. \$750,000 used as match monies for 1998 NC GCC grant.
4. Line cost is estimated at \$3,000 per year. Funding from the 1999 "Faircloth" CJIN Appropriation will delay any maintenance cost until July 1, 2002.
5. Monies are earmarked for 11 live scan devices. There is currently a commitment from nine counties leaving available funds for two more counties.
6. Estimated since two counties are unknown at this time.
7. Estimate based on one fiscal year.

SBI Division of Criminal Information
07/19/1999

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**NORTH CAROLINA
SAFIS
AFIS & Live Scan Agencies**

AFIS Latent Terminal¹

Charlotte / Mecklenburg PD
Durham PD
Cumberland CO SO
Gaston CO PD
Gastonia PD
Guilford CO SO
SBI - Asheville
SBI - Raleigh (2)
Winston-Salem PD

AFIS Latent Terminal & Live Scan Terminal²

Beaufort CO SO	DBI live scan
CCBI, Raleigh	Printrak live scan (3)
Forsyth CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (2)
Greenville PD	DBI live scan - Not capable of interfacing.
Rocky Mount PD	DBI live scan interface

Live Scan Terminal²

Alamance CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Alexander CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Ashe CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (September 1999)
Avery CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Bladen CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Brunswick CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Buncombe CO SO	DBI live scan interface
Burke CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Cabarrus CO SO	DBI live scan interface
Caldwell CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Catawba CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Carteret CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (September 1999)
Morehead City PD	DBI live scan - Capable of interfacing but does not.

¹ A Printrak AFIS latent terminal allows for the remote search and verification of an unsolved latent fingerprint against the SAFIS database in Raleigh.

² A live scan terminal, regardless of vendor, allows for the remote submission of a live scan fingerprint card to the SAFIS in Raleigh.

Chatham CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (September 1999)
Cherokee CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (September 1999)
Chowan CO SO	DBI live scan - Capable of interfacing but does not.
Cleveland CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Columbus CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Craven CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Cumberland CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (2)
Currituck CO SO	DBI live scan interface
Dare CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Davidson CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Duplin CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Durham CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Edgecombe CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Franklin CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Gaston CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Gates CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (September 1999)
Granville CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Guilford CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (2)
Halifax CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Harnett CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Haywood CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Henderson CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Hertford CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Iredell CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Johnston CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Lee CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Lenoir CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Lincoln CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Macon CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
McDowell CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Moore CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Nash CO SO	DBI live scan interface
New Hanover CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Wilmington PD	Printrak live scan interface
Onslow CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Jacksonville PD	DBI live scan - Capable of interfacing but does not.
Orange CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Pasquotank CO SO	DBI live scan interface
Pender CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Person CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (September 1999)
Pitt CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Polk CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Randolph CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Robeson CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Rockingham CO SO	Printrak live scan interface

Rowan CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (September 1999)
Rutherford CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Sampson CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Stanly CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Surry CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Swain CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Transylvania CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Union CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Vance CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (September 1999)
Washington CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Watauga CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Wayne CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Wilkes CO SO	Printrak live scan interface
Wilson CO SO	DBI live scan interface
Wilson PD	DBI live scan interface
Yadkin CO SO	Printrak live scan interface (September 1999)

AFIS Input, Verification³ & Live Scan Terminalz

Mecklenburg County	Printrak AFIS (3)
Court Services - Charlotte	Printrak live scan (4)
N.C. Department of Correction	Printrak AFIS (3) Printrak live scan (17)
SBI/DCI - Raleigh	Printrak AFIS (8) Printrak live scan (1)

TOTAL AGENCIES & TERMINALS

	Printrak AFIS	Printrak Latent	Printrak Live Scan	DBI Live Scan
Agencies	3	14	69	13
Devices	13	15	93	13

³ Printrak AFIS input and verification terminals allow an agency to remotely search, verify and update the SAFIS database in Raleigh.

North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) Report

CJIN Initiative	Implementation Cost	Projected Recurring Cost (Yearly)	Funding to Date	Expenditures	Balance at Hand	Current Funding Requests	(5) Code
CJIN Governing Board Operations	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000 (1)	\$ 100,000	\$ 22,056	\$ 77,944	\$ -	O
Data Sharing Standards Development	\$ 746,480	\$ 300,000	\$ 746,480	\$ 245,830	\$ 500,650	\$ -	D
Statewide AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System)	\$ 10,138,746	\$ 654,100	\$ 7,640,636	\$ 6,941,688	\$ 698,948	\$ 2,500,000	I
Mobile Data Network (MDN)	\$ 13,600,000	\$ 750,000	\$ 10,312,000	\$ 5,406,000	\$ 4,906,000	\$ 180,000	I
Voice Trunking Network	\$ 137,319,760	\$ 2,500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	I
		\$ 80,000 (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
CourtFlow - Superior Court	\$ 531,340 (3)	\$ 700,000	\$ 531,340	\$ 531,340	\$ -	\$ -	I
CourtFlow - District Court and planned new Superior Courts	\$ 2,567,915 (3)	\$ 2,800,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	NF
Statewide Magistrate System - Warrant Control Module	\$ 8,750,000	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 6,395,702	\$ 3,941,358	\$ 2,454,344	\$ 2,500,000	I
Juvenile Justice Network (J-NET)	\$ 14,966,162	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,120,000	\$ 965,000	\$ 1,155,000	\$ 3,110,000	D
End User Technology Upgrade	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000,000	G
CJIN Networking Security - Phase 1	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 155,184	\$ 3,344,816	\$ -	D
Statewide Criminal History Repository	\$ 4,764,000 (4)	\$ 959,000 (4)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 441,600	P
Statewide Identification Index	\$ 12,464,000 (4)	\$ 1,877,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	P
TOTALS	\$ 214,448,403	\$ 17,970,100	\$ 31,346,158	\$ 18,208,456	\$ 13,137,702	\$ 13,731,600	

Notes:

(1) = Non-recurring dollars, not to revert per legislation

(2) = Line costs decrease as more phases are implemented

(3) = Dollars shown are for equipment costs only

(4) = April 7, 1995 CJIN Study dollars cited

(5) = Current Funding Requests is for federal grants

Code: O = On-going; D = Development; I = Implementation; NF = No funding yet; G = Grant activity; P = Preliminary stages of start-up

6/30/99
CJIN Executive Director

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Texas Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Austin, Texas

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, AFIS is a multi-state system, linking users to national databases, such as IAFIS.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

No, AFIS is funded by the State at \$1.49 million annually.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, AFIS has a vertical cross-section of users, including local and state law enforcement, the Department of Motor Vehicles, corrections, etc.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

No, as a State system, AFIS is funded primarily by the State of Texas.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, AFIS has a horizontal representation of users, including all levels of police departments, sheriff's offices and State Police.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/13/99

Conducted by: Jim Scutt & Lisa Hecker

Name of Interviewee: David Gavin

Title: Assistant Chief of Administration, Crime Records Service

Name of Information System: Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Texas Department of Public Safety

Address: P.O. Box 4143, Austin, TX 78765-4143

Principal Contact: David Gavin

Telephone: (512) 424-2077

Fax: (512) 424-5911

E-Mail: dgavin@leo.gov

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX									XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
XX	XX					XX			XX

Explain "Other"

Private investigators, racing commission, peace officers

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) Incident Information
- b) Suspect Information
- c) Victim Data
- d) Arrestee Information
- e) Other (explain): charge/prosecution/disposition

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) Name, Address, DOB
- b) Fingerprints
- c) Mugshot
- d) DNA
- e) Other (explain): all demographic data, prosecution, adjudication

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) At a Central Site
- b) At Remote Sites
- c) From Mobile Units
- d) All of the above

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) Direct Data Entry
- b) Scanners
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) All of the above
- e) Other (explain): _____

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type NEC
- b) Mini Type _____
- c) PC Network Type _____
- d) Other Type Identix (LIVESCAN)

With the local agencies, a variety of hardware is use to capture booking data.

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: NEC/Identix Brand: _____
- b) Custom/In-house Name: _____ Brand: _____
- c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)
1 2 3 4 5

Comments: For LIVESCAN, there has been significant difficulty. Some place blame on the vendor (subcontractor) and some place blame on the locals (NEC & Identix).

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
- b) Tracer System
- c) Activity Logs
- d) Firewalls
- e) Proxy-server
- f) Audits
- g) Other (explain): third party manual check on record deletions

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: _____ |
| b) State Systems | Name: _____ |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: EPIC, WIN (inquiry only) |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: Border Patrol, U.S. Marshals + others |
| e) Other | Name: _____ |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other"

Public, insurance board, private investigator board

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access
All Criminal Justice

Indirect Access
Non-criminal Justice (must go through DPS, not their local agency)

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain): electronic bulletin board, and the public may request information in-person or through the mail

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	_____	_____
b) Sworn Officers	_____	_____
c) The Managing Organization	_____	_____
d) All System Users	_____	_____
e) Other	_____	_____

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

a) Role of vendor in training:

LIVESCAN--vendor training
AFIS--DPS provides training
CCH--DPR provides training

b) Level of training:

There is extensive agency training provided by DPS. Field representatives (5 FTEs) provide training on a continuous, ongoing basis.
Vendors train on use of new equipment.

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

There is no Advisory Board for the AFIS system; Texas statute sets most of the official policies. During the pre-planning stages, workshops for users and vendors were held. Currently, regional meetings are held (an necessarily, not routinely) and suggestions are taken from users.

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
 - b) Statewide Data
 - c) National Data
 - d) Other (explain): _____
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)

No.

a) Name of duplicative system(s):

N/A

b) Are the systems compatible?

N/A

c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:

Only when the local users do not have electronic access to AFIS.

d) What is the nature of the duplication?

N/A

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

N/A

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- Timely identification of arrestees
- Solving of crimes through latent processing (already 10,000 + latent hits)
- Building of CH records so that all users have as accurate a picture as possible
- Public Safety

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Compatible with all systems | | | | | |
| b) Timeliness of information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Information can be up to 90 days old (due to recent FTE cuts) | | | | | |
| c) Accuracy of data/information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Information is accurate | | | | | |
| d) Other (explain): | | | | | |
| Dissemination of information = 1 | | | | | |
| Using & understanding the resources of the locals and DPS to get data into the system = 3 | | | | | |

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

- Training needs to be timely and continuous
- Corrections needs to start using the same numbering system as DPS
- Need to continue to work on standards for system capabilities

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal	\$ _____	\$ 11,000,000
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	\$ 1,490,000	\$ 8,000,000
_____ Local	\$ _____	\$ _____
_____ * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	\$ 1,490,000	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? Yes No

If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other" _____

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: Tom Haas

Phone: (512) 424-2060

Fax: (512) 424-2816

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Angie Klein
FROM: Jay Rougeau, System Analyst II
SUBJECT: High level overview of Image Archive Cardscan System

DATE: 7/14/99
SERVICE: CRS

The Image Archive system uses open architecture, business standard COTS products for the majority of its hardware and software components. This system uses client-server technology, 100 VG/ TX Ethernet transport topology, Microsoft NT 4.0 Server, Microsoft NT 4.0 Workstation, Microsoft BackOffice. The system interfaces with Unix components when dealing with the DBA High-speed Fingerprint Card Scanners and with the NATMS/AFIS System. To facilitate communication between these two dissimilar environments the image archive uses a COTS product called Hummingbird.

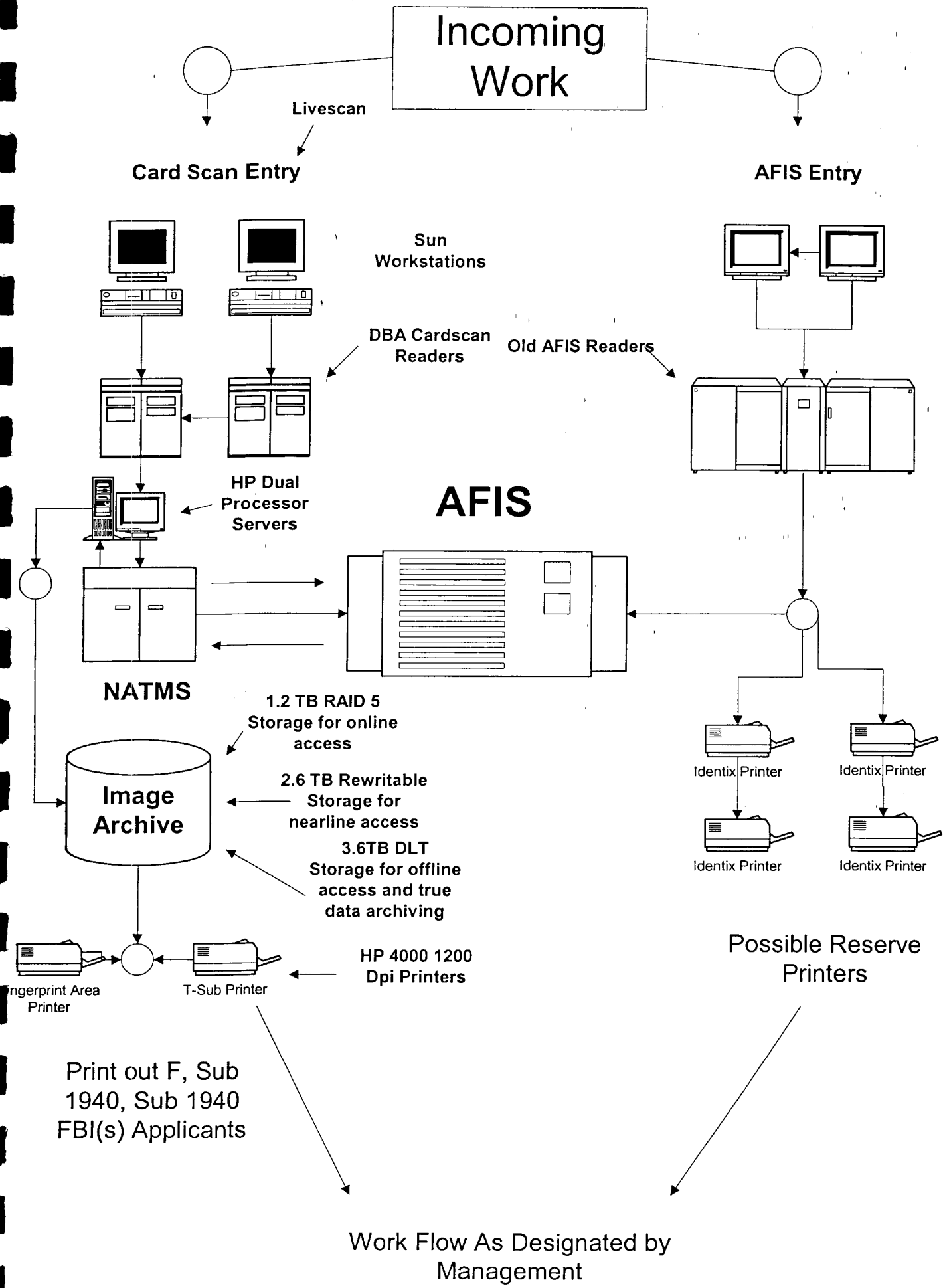
The main hardware and software components are as follows:

Hardware:

- Hewlett Packard Dual Processor Pentium Servers 200 – 450 MHz
- Acer Open Pentium Workstations 200- 350 MHz
- SVGA Monitors Acer Open 77C 14-21 inch
- HP LaserJet 4000Ns
- Storage Tech RAID Unit
- Plasmon Optical Jukeboxes
- Storage Tech DLT Library
- Fujitsu M3093 Document Scanners
- APC Surge Protector

Software:

- Microsoft NT Server 4.0
- Microsoft SQL Server 6.5
- Microsoft BackOffice
- OTG Optical Drivers
- NFS Server of NT/Intel
- Datacap Scanning Software
- PaperClip 32 Imaging Viewer



Work Flow As Designated by Management

Livescan Hardware:

3 monitors (One for DDG and two on the live scan terminal itself)

2 tower assemblies (One each on DDG and live scan terminal)

These are mostly 133 meg pentium processors with 64 megs of memory included. They vary from site to site. The standard is a two gig hard drive but this also varies at some sites.

1 HP Laserjet printer. (We have HP4's and 5's)

There is a Cisco router and Pix firewall for each site and a SU600 UPS for the DDG and a SU1000 UPS for the live scan.

AFIS Hardware:

TC Hardware

1 Basic Processing Unit (200MHz, 256MM, 8 4GB, DAU, 8AP-BUS)

EPU Expansion

Memory Expansion

AP Bus Expansion

1 Cartridge Tape Unit

2 B468011 Controller

1 100VG-Controller

1 8mm Cartridge Tape Unit

1 SCSI-2 Interface

2 Wide-SCSI Cable Interface

1 Printer

1 NATMS-BASE S/W

1 LS Interface

1 AMF

20 4GB Disk Drive Module

2 20 slot component

2 71 rack mount cabinet

2 20 slot chassis rails

FW Hardware

7 Basic Unit (EWS4800/320PX)

7 32MB Memory Expansion Feature

7 64MB Memory Expansion Feature

7 CD-ROM Drive

7 20 inch monitors

3 CGMT

3 Laser printer

3 Basic unit (EWS4800/320SX)

2 64MB Additional Memory

1 64MB Additional Memory

2 CD-ROM Drive Units

3 20 inch monitors

2 Page Printer (NEC/TECH)

IPU Hardware

10 Basic Unit (EWS4800/320PX)

10 64MB Memory Expansion Feature
10 CD-ROM Drive
2 CGMT
2 Page Printer

INAS/Error Resolution Unit

1 Basic unit (EWS4800/320PX)
1 64MB Additional Memory
1 CD-ROM Drive
2 Disk Unit
1 SCSI-2 Interface
1 B468011 Interface
1 20 inch monitor
1 CGMT
1 Laser printer

Mainframe -CCH:
AmdahL-700/755

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Texas Crime Information Center (TCIC) Austin, Texas

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, TCIC is a multi-state system, linking users to regional and national databases, such as NCIC and NLETS.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

No, TCIC is funded by the State at \$1 million annually.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, TCIC has a vertical cross-section of users, including local and state law enforcement, the Department of Motor Vehicles, corrections, etc.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

No, as a State system, TCIC is funded primarily by the State of Texas.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, TCIC has a horizontal representation of users, including all levels of police departments, sheriff's offices and State Police.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/14/99

Conducted by: Jim Scutt & Lisa Hecker

Name of Interviewee: David Gavin

Title: Assistant Chief of Administration, Crime Records Service

Name of Information System: Texas Crime Information Center

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Texas Department of Public Safety

Address: P.O. Box 4143, Austin, TX 78765-4143

Principal Contact: David Gavin
or Beverly Reeves
Fax: (512) 424-5911

Telephone: (512) 424-2077
(512) 424-2734
E-Mail: dgavin@leo.gov

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track. in devp.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
			XX	XX				XX	XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
		XX	XX						XX

Explain "Other"
Concealed Carry licenses
Help End Auto Theft (HEAT) vehicles

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) **Incident Information**
- b) **Suspect Information**
- c) **Victim Data**
- d) **Arrestee Information**
- e) **Other (explain): wanted persons**

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) **Name, Address, DOB**
- b) **Fingerprints**
- c) **Mugshot**
- d) **DNA**
- e) **Other (explain): other physical identification and all NCIC class data related to persons and vehicles**

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) **At a Central Site**
- b) **At Remote Sites**
- b) **From Mobile Units**
- c) **All of the above**

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) **Direct Data Entry**
- b) **Scanners**
- c) **Mobile Data Terminals**
- d) **All of the above**
- e) **Other (explain): _____**

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

See attachments in Appendix B-12.

- a) Mainframe Type _____
- b) Mini Type _____
- c) PC Network Type _____
- d) Other Type _____

6. What software is being used?

See attachments in Appendix B-12.

- a) Commercial Name: _____ Brand: _____
- b) Custom/In-house Name: _____ Brand: _____
- c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

All in-house support.

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

Comments: _____

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
- b) Tracer System
- c) Activity Logs
- d) Firewalls
- e) Proxy-server
- f) Audits
- g) Other (explain): Audits are Federal, plus DPS audits performed every 2 years of as needed. Training and Supervision were also named as security precautions.

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: _____ |
| b) State Systems | Name: _____ |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: _____ |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: _____ |
| e) Other | Name: All Law Enforcement in state is linked directly or indirectly to TCIC |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other"

Some non-criminal justice agencies for wanted information; licensing boards; pre-trial services; probation/parole.

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access
All Criminal Justice

Indirect Access
All Non-criminal Justice

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet (sex offenders only)
- d) Other (explain): _____

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	_____	_____
b) Sworn Officers	_____	_____
c) The Managing Organization	_____	_____
d) All System Users	_____	_____
e) Other	_____	_____

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

a) Role of vendor in training:
No vendor training.

b) Level of training:
Training recertification every 2 years.

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

There is an Advisory Board, but they don't have much influence with policy decisions. TCIC basically mirrors NCIC. Also use input from national level users group.

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
 - b) Statewide Data
 - c) National Data
 - d) Other (explain): _____
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)

No.

a) Name of duplicative system(s):

b) Are the systems compatible?

c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:
All data is entered by the owner of that data and removed by that owner.

d) What is the nature of the duplication?

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- Premier law enforcement technology tool to fund stolen property and arrest wanted persons
- Public safety

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| b) Timeliness of information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c) Accuracy of data/information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

d) Other (explain): Training/turnover Problem = 4; Importance = 5

Level of Problem: (a) = 1, (b) = 3, (c) = 2

Level of Importance: (a) = 1, (b) = 5, (c) = 5

A lot of resources have been put into the timeliness, accuracy and integrity of the system.

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

- NCIC will be a good change and positive influence
- Need to continue to take advantage of new technologies, especially biometrics.

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	\$ _____	\$ _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	\$ 1,034,439	\$1,070,943
<input type="checkbox"/> Local	\$ _____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	\$ 1,034,439	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? Yes No

If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other" _____

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: Tom Haas

Phone: (512) 424-2060

Fax: (512) 424-2816

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CRIMINAL HISTORY REPORTING FORM

PRESS HARD—YOU ARE MAKING THREE COPIES!

TRN		DPS NO. (SID)		FBI NO.		CONTRIBUTOR ORI		LEAVE BLANK			
NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE)						DATE OF BIRTH		PLACE OF BIRTH			
SEX	RACE	ETH.	HGT.	WGT.	EYES	HAIR	SCARS, MARKS, TATTOOS, AMPUTATIONS				
SKIN TONE		SOCIAL SECURITY NO.			MISC. NO.		CITZ.				
DRIVER LICENSE NO.			STATE	TYPE	ID CARD NO.		STATE				
ALIAS NAME(S)				ADDRESS			CITY	STATE	ZIP		
ORI:	ARRESTING AGENCY			TRANS. HAZ. MATERIAL? Y OR N <input type="checkbox"/>	OPER. COM. VEHICLE? Y OR N <input type="checkbox"/>	LIC. PLATE NO.	STATE	YEAR	DATE OF ARREST	AGENCY ARREST NO.	
NAME:				AGENCY CASE NO.		FIREARM CODE <input type="checkbox"/>					
TRS A001	OFFENSE CODE	GOC	OFFENSE		STATUTE CITATION			LEVEL & DEGREE	FELONY? <input type="checkbox"/>	MISDEMEANOR A, OR B <input type="checkbox"/>	
DATE OF OFFENSE		ARREST DISPOSITION			DISPOSITION DATE		PROSECUTOR ORI				
IS CHARGE A RESULT OF ANOTHER AGENCY'S WARRANT? IF YES, LIST WARRANT HOLDER AND WARRANT NUMBER IN THE "FOR LOCAL AGENCY USE" BOX, AND SEND ENTIRE FORM TO WARRANT HOLDER.						PREPARED BY:		DATE			
PROSECUTOR ORI		PROSECUTOR OFFICE									
PROSECUTOR ACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> USE ONLY ONE CODE. REFER TO PAF CODE LIST.		PROSECUTOR ACTION LITERAL						DATE OF REJECTION			
CHANGED OFFENSE CODE		GOC	OFFENSE		STATUTE CITATION						
DEGREE OF CHANGED OFFENSE		FELONY CAPITAL, 1, 2, OR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>		MISDEMEANOR A, OR B <input type="checkbox"/>		CHARGES FILED IN: (COURT ORI)					
COURT NAME				ADDITIONAL CHARGES BY PROSECUTOR, NOT PRESENT AT ARREST?		YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	IF YES, FILL OUT SUPPLEMENTAL FORM			
PREPARED BY:									DATE		
COURT ORI		COURT NAME				STATUTE CITATION					
OFFENSE CODE		GOC	OFFENSE								
DEGREE OF DISPOSED OFFENSE		FELONY CAPITAL, 1, 2, OR 3 <input type="checkbox"/>		MISDEMEANOR A, OR B <input type="checkbox"/>		CAUSE NUMBER					
FINAL PLEA	GUILTY <input type="checkbox"/>	NO CONTEST <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT GUILTY <input type="checkbox"/>	COURT DISPOSITION DATE		SENTENCE DATE		COURT DISPOSITION			
CONFINEMENT		SENTENCE SUSPENDED—TIME		PROBATION		FINE		SENTENCE SUSPENDED—FINE			
COURT COST		COURT PROVISION									
MULTIPLE SENTENCES		CONCURRENT <input type="checkbox"/>	CONSECUTIVE <input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY TO RECEIVE CUSTODY							
APPEAL DATE		OFFENDER STATUS DURING APPEAL				RESULT OF APPEAL					
CHECK BOX TO INDICATE DIC-17 DATA IS PRESENT <input type="checkbox"/>	BEGINNING DATE OF SUSPENSION		EDUCATION PROGRAMS		DWI <input type="checkbox"/>	EDUCATION REQUIRED		EDUCATION WAIVED		REPEAT OFFENDER REQUIRED	
	ENDING DATE OF SUSPENSION		EDUCATION PROGRAMS		DRUGS <input type="checkbox"/>	EDUCATION COMPLETED		EDUCATION EXTENDED		REPEAT OFFENDERS COMPLETED	
PREPARED BY:									DATE		

FOR LOCAL AGENCY USE

IS THE USE OF SUPPLEMENT REQUIRED ON THIS INCIDENT? YES NO

MAIL TOP COPY TO: TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY PO BOX 4143 AUSTIN TX 78765-4143

WHITE—ARREST REPORTING SHEET

YELLOW—PROSECUTOR REPORTING SHEET

PINK—COURT REPORTING SHEET

CR-43 (Rev. 11/9)

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 06/20/99

Conducted by: Jim Scutt & Lisa Hecker

Name of Interviewee: Capt. R. Lewis Vass

Title: Division Commander, Criminal Justice Information Services Division

Name of Information System: Automated Fingerprint Identification System

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Department of State Police, Commonwealth of Virginia

Address: 7700 Midlothian Turnpike, Richmond, VA. 23235

Principal Contact: Capt. Vass Telephone: 804/674-2147

Fax: 804/674-2105

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX			XX			XX	XX		XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
XX	XX								

Explain "Other"

AFIS is linked to Criminal History support programs. AFIS supports the Missing Persons and Unidentified Dead files.

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) Incident Information
- b) Suspect Information
- c) Victim Data
- d) Arrestee Information
- e) Other (explain): _____

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) Name, Address, DOB
- b) Fingerprints
- c) Mugshot
- d) DNA
- e) Other (explain): _____

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) At a Central Site - 32 LIVESCAN terminals in Sheriff's Offices
- b) At Remote Sites- 25 remote terminals at police departments and forensic labs
- c) From Mobile Units
- d) All of the above

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) Direct Data Entry
- b) Scanners
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) All of the above
- e) Other (explain): _____

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type NEC-3400 ACOS
 b) Mini Type UNIX
 c) PC Network Type 384-486
 d) Other Type DPI/Indentix/Printrack

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: _____ Brand: _____
 b) Custom/In-house Name: _____ Brand: _____
 c) Other (explain): Using commercially owned/customer designed software

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

Comments: For off-site support Capt. Vass feels the vendors rate a 3-4. For vendors on-site (SPHQ) they receive a 5 rating. This is due to the fact that the vendor provides SP with 24/7 on-site support.

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
 b) Tracer System
 c) Activity Logs
 d) Firewalls
 e) Proxy-server
 f) Audits
 g) Other (explain): _____

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: Too many jurisdictions to list |
| b) State Systems | Name: _____ |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: _____ |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: _____ |
| e) Other | Name: _____ |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other" _____

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access

Indirect Access

All criminal justice agencies

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain): _____

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	_____	_____
b) Sworn Officers	_____	_____
c) The Managing Organization	_____	_____
d) All System Users	_____	_____
e) Other	_____	_____

* Fingerprint examiners also have the ability to enter data. Throughout the state, approximately 600 people have ability to enter data.

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

a) Role of vendor in training:

None

b) Level of training:

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

None

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) **Component Jurisdiction Data**
- b) **Statewide Data**
- c) **National Data**
- d) **Other (explain): National interface with IAFIS will begin on or about July 1999
Interface with Washington, DC Police Department and MD.
Jurisdictions is done through NVARIS**

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)

- a) **Name of duplicative system(s):**

- b) **Are the systems compatible? VA/AFIS will be compatible with the new FBI's IAFIS. Currently 90% of state fingerprints cards are digitally submitted through LIVESCAN**

- c) **Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:**

- d) **What is the nature of the duplication?**

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- 1) Timely response
- 2) Increased positive identification
- 3) Cold case investigations increasing
- 4) LIVESCAN has reduced or eliminated submission errors.
- 5) They are now processing more prints
- 6) They have increase the number of prints in the State database

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

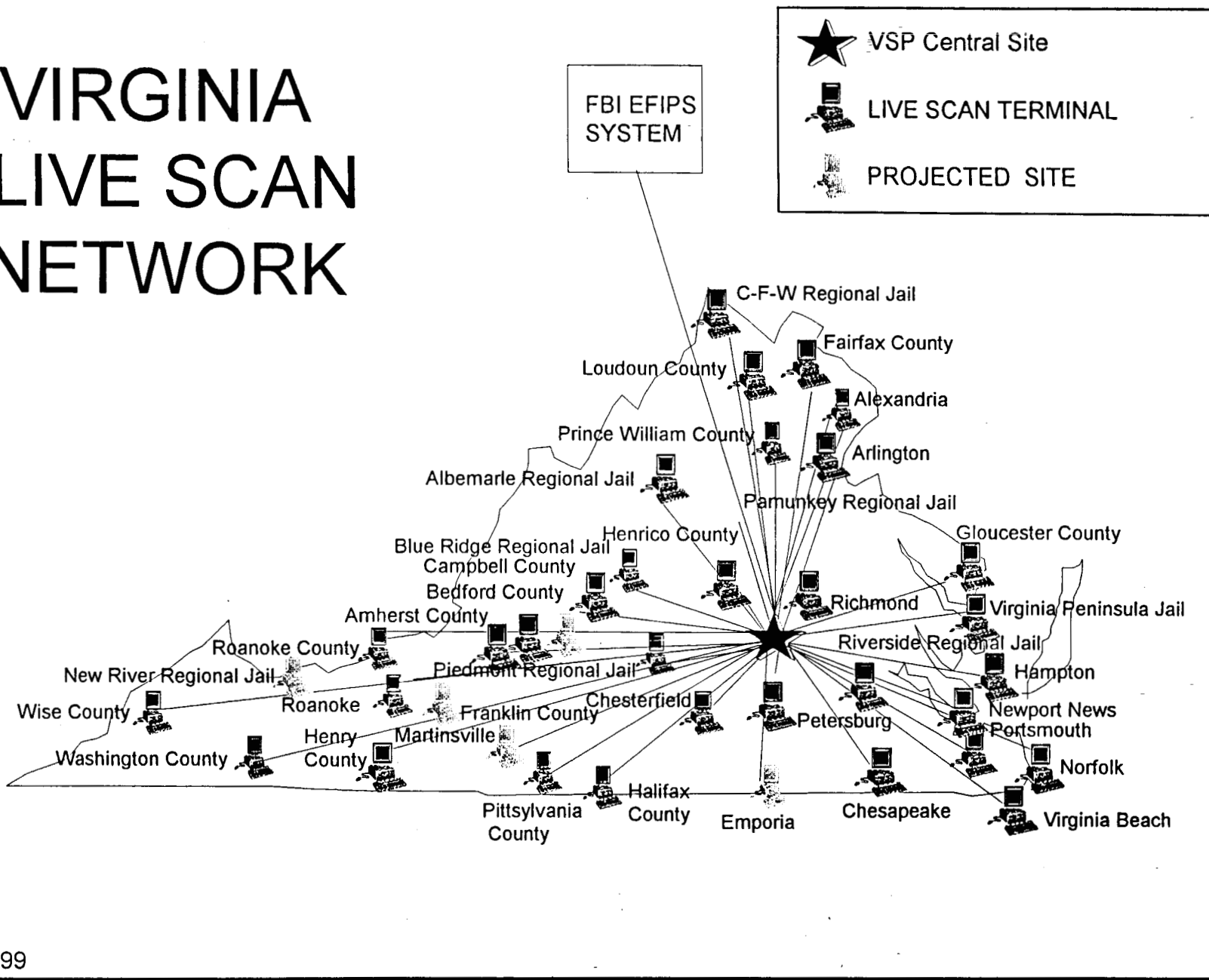
(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| b) Timeliness of information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c) Accuracy of data/information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c) Other (explain): Prior to installing LIVESCAN technology timeliness and accuracy was of major concern. However, while these two issues are important LIVESCAN has erased most of these concerns. By March of 2000 the State hopes to have a new system on line. | | | | | |

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

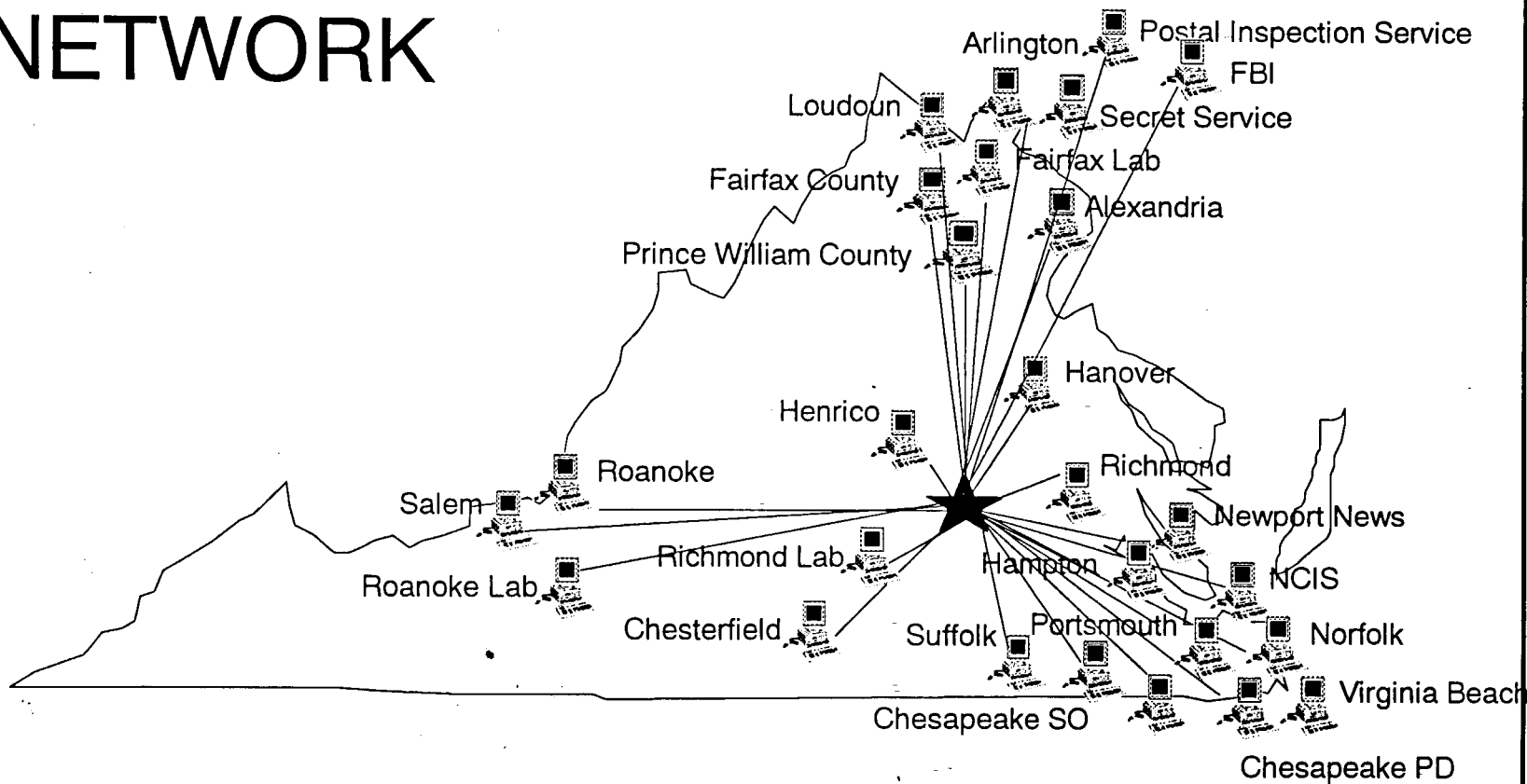
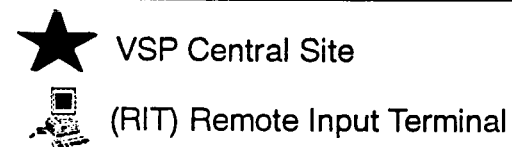
- 1) Need to develop an automatic pattern classification system
- 2) Need to develop a thumb and or index finger database
- 3) Identify better quality prints

VIRGINIA LIVE SCAN NETWORK



04/15/99

VIRGINIA AFIS NETWORK



04/01/98

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Virginia Sex Offender Registry (SOR) Richmond, Virginia

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, SOR is a multi-state system, accessed via the Internet by any user anywhere. It tracks all violent sex offenders living in Virginia, regardless of where they were convicted (including some international).

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

No, SOR is funded by the State at \$200,000 annually.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, as an Internet-based system, users include anyone—not only law enforcement, but also private companies and the public.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

No, as a State system SOR is funded by the State, as well as by some user fees.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, all levels of law enforcement have access to SOR over the Internet.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 06/09/99

Conducted by: Jim Scutt & Lisa Hecker

Name of Interviewee: **Capt. R. Lewis Vass, Division Commander,
Criminal Justice Information Services Division and
Lt. Thomas W. Turner**

Name of Information System: **Sex Offender Registry**

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: **Department of State Police, Commonwealth of Virginia**

Address: **7700 Midlothian Turnpike, Richmond, VA 23235**

Principal Contact: **Capt. Vass**

Telephone: **804/674-2147**

Fax: **804/674-2105**

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX	XX		XX			XX			XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
XX	XX								

Explain "Other"

1. What categories of information are entered into the system?

- a) Incident Information
- b) Suspect Information
- c) Victim Data
- d) Arrestee Information
- d) Other (explain): _____

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) Name, Address, all demographic information
- b) Fingerprints
- c) Mugshot
- d) DNA
- e) Other (explain): aliases; work address; multiple offenses; no DOB or SS# provided

3. Where is the information entered?

- a) At a Central Site--32 Livescan sites that feed into central site
- b) At Remote Sites
- c) From Mobile Units
- d) All of the above

4. How is the information entered?

- a) Direct Data Entry
- b) Scanners
- b) Mobile Data Terminals
- c) All of the above
- d) Other (explain): _____

5. What hardware is being used?

(Independent server off mainframe)

- a) Mainframe Type: UNISYS 2200
 b) Mini Type _____
 c) PC Network Type _____
 d) Other Type _____

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: Cool Ice (management software)
 b) Custom/In-house Name: _____ Brand: _____
 c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

N/A. All maintenance and technical service is done in-house. One FTE civilian position is dedicated for this purpose.

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
 a) Tracer System
 b) Activity Logs
 c) Firewalls
 d) Proxy-server
 e) Audits
 f) Other (explain): the terminal must be properly identified with the password

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- a) City/Municipal Systems **Name: All + non-law enforcement, including: schools, parks departments, hospitals, retirement and nursing homes, almost all city/county offices**
- b) State Systems **Name: Social Services, Probation/Parole, Department of Corrections**
- c) Regional Systems **Name: Recreation/Park Authority, task forces, regional nursing home system, Virginia Power; MECJIN, Transit Authority, WMATA, Railroads, Tidewater Regional Assoc.**
- d) Federal Systems **Name: FBI, IRS, NASA, CIA, NSA, State Department, U.S. Marshals, Military Police, NCMEC, all other Feds. linked to VCIN**
- e) Other **Name: _____**

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other" _____

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access

All "violent sex offender" info. is directly accessed on-line

Indirect Access

All "sex offender" info. is indirectly accessed thru non-electronic means

All LE direct access thru VCIN

By way of :

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain): Virginia Criminal Information Network (VCIN)

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	_____	_____
b) Sworn Officers	_____	_____
c) The Managing Organization	6 individuals, with 2 Terminals (Vass's Office & System Engineer)	VA State Police
d) All System Users	_____	_____
e) Other	_____	_____

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

N/A--no vendor involved

a) Role of vendor in training:

b) Level of training:

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

None.

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
- b) Statewide Data
- c) National Data
- d) Other (explain): International

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)

No

- a) Name of duplicative system(s):
- b) Are the systems compatible?
- c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:
- d) What is the nature of the duplication?

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- Protect potential victims
- Prevent recidivism of sex offenders
- Make public aware of sex offenders in their neighborhoods
- For law enforcement investigations, the SOR provides a smaller, more defined pool of suspects
- The system is pro-active
- Future benefit: For law enforcement investigations, will provide electronic (immediate) photo line-ups for suspects

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems	N/A	1	2	3	4	5
b) Timeliness of information		1	2	3	4	5
c) Accuracy of data/information		1	2	3	4	5

d) Other (explain): (b) Timeliness of information: Data can be up to 89 days old; updated every 90 days. By statue, updates to records must be made within 3 business days of receipt of a change in a record, but updates are usually performed well within that time (usually within 12 hours.) (c) Accuracy of information is driven by many sources, including probation/parole, offenders and citizens.

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

- Need to have digital interface with the 32 Livescan sites
- Need to have mugshots on demand

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	\$ _____	\$ _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State	\$ 195,000 (FY99)	\$ 463,000
<input type="checkbox"/> Local	\$ _____	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	\$ 203,000 (FY00)	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? Yes No

If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other": **User fee structure:**

- **Free to Law Enforcement**
- **For non-Law Enforcement:**
 - \$15 for individual criminal history check
 - \$15 for individual SOR check
 - \$20 for both of above
 - \$8 for volunteers

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: **Capt. Vass**

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

No additional written material provided.



Virginia State Police

Sex Offender Registry Background

The Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry (SOR) for VIOLENT SEX OFFENDERS is available via Internet pursuant to Section 19.2-390.1 , (D), of the Code of Virginia. Registry information provided under this section shall be used for the purposes of the administration of criminal justice, screening of current or prospective employees, volunteers or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular. **Unlawful use of the information for purposes of intimidating or harassing another is prohibited and willful violation shall be punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor.**

There are two categories of sex offenders in the Commonwealth of Virginia:

- 1) "VIOLENT SEX OFFENDER"
- 2) "SEX OFFENDER"

As provided by law, registrations available through the Internet are for individuals convicted of a VIOLENT sex offense(s) ONLY. For a complete listing of sex offenses which require registration in the "Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry" [click here](#). Individuals or entities entitled by statute to obtain sex offender registry searches in the Sex Offender category shall utilize Criminal History Record and/or Sex Offender Registry Name Search Request form SP-230 or the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Name Search Request form SP-266. These forms may be viewed, downloaded and/or printed by clicking on the PDF button below.

The data contained in sex offender registrations may be primarily based upon information furnished by a convicted sex offender and not substantiated by source criminal record documents such as: criminal arrest fingerprint-based charge(s), court disposition(s) or a sentencing commitment court order(s) to the Department of Corrections. Accordingly, the Virginia Department of State Police cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information contained in the registrations. Additionally, offenders may have changed their address of residence and failed to notify the state or local police department within ten (10) days so their sex offender registration may not be in a current status as statutorily mandated.

Sex offender registration and re-registrations are entered into the Registry immediately upon receipt.

[|VSP Home|](#) [|Home|](#)

VSP Proprietary Information



Virginia State Police

SOR Statutes

The following list contains the specific section of the Code of Virginia and the literal offense for which registration as a Sex Offender is required.

Statute	Description
18.2-47.A	ABDUCTION
18.2-48.II	ABDUCTION FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES CLAUSE II
18.2-48.III	ABDUCTION UNDER 16 FOR PROSTITUTION
18.2-61	RAPE
18.2-63	CARNAL KNOWLEDGE OF CHILD 13 to 15 YEARS OLD
18.2-64.1	CARNAL KNOWLEDGE OF A MINOR
18.2-67.1	FORCIBLE SODOMY
18.2-67.2	OBJECT SEXUAL PENETRATION
18.2-67.2:1	MARITAL SEXUAL BATTERY
18.2-67.3.A	AGGRAVATED SEXUAL BATTERY - VICTIM UNDER 13
18.2-67.5.A	ATTEMPTED RAPE OR SODOMY OR PENetration
18.2-67.5.B	ATTEMPTED AGGRAVATED SEXUAL BATTERY
18.2-90	BREAKING AND ENTERING WITH INTENT TO RAPE
18.2-361.B	CRIMES AGAINST NATURE
18.2-366.B	INCEST
18.2-370	TAKING INDECENT LIBERTIES WITH CHILDREN
18.2-370.1	INDECENT LIBERTIES WITH CHILD BY CUSTODIAN
18.2-374.1.B1	PRODUCTION, SALE, OF CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

[\[VSP Home\]](#) [\[Home\]](#)

VSP Proprietary Information



Virginia State Police

Community Notification Request

Section 19.2 - 390.2 authorizes the Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE) of the Virginia Department of State Police to electronically notify elementary, secondary, public, parochial and denominational schools, STATE REGULATED or LICENSED child care institution, child day center, child day, foster program or group home of the registration of a sex offender residing within the same or contiguous zip code as the entitled organization or entity.

Notifications of Sex Offender Registrations will include a photograph and registration for sexually violent and sex offenders.

To register for community notification, complete and submit the following form. Your request will be reviewed and the official contact person for the organization/entity will be notified by mail of a unique Community Notification Number by CCRE.

Enter the information and Click on the Submit button at the bottom of the screen

Facility/ School Name	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
City:	<input type="text"/>
State	VA
ZIP code	<input type="text"/>
Contact Last Name	<input type="text"/>
Contact First Name	<input type="text"/>
Telephone Number	<input type="text"/>
Tax ID Number	<input type="text"/>
Business License Number	<input type="text"/>
E-mail	<input type="text"/>
<input type="submit" value="Submit"/>	

[\[VSP Home\]](#) [\[Home\]](#) [\[Help\]](#)

VSP Proprietary Information

Search results - 12 matches

Page: 1

Quick

View	Name	Address	City	State	Zip	County
<input type="checkbox"/>	ASHBY, BRIAN S	1010 S. BUCHANAN STREET	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C
<input type="checkbox"/>	ASHGRIZZADEH, DAVAR	1521 GEORGE MASON DRIVE #10	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUCHANAN, TRACY E	5539 COLUMBIA PIKE APT 110	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C
<input type="checkbox"/>	CARO, JOSE L	860 S GREENBRIER ST. #201	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C
<input type="checkbox"/>	DEMAS, PHILLIP M	205 SOUTH RERSHING DRIVE	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C
<input type="checkbox"/>	EMPSON, BYRON C	1200 S. COURTHOUSE ROAD #804	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C
<input type="checkbox"/>	EVANS, PATRICK	5133 S. 12TH STREET	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C
<input type="checkbox"/>	HAWKINS, ORTIZ L	2028 SOUTH LOWELL STREET	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C
<input type="checkbox"/>	HENDERSON, BRYANT L	2810 S 16TH STREET	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C
<input type="checkbox"/>	KNIGHT, KATRINA D	2110 S. LOWELL STREET	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C
<input type="checkbox"/>	RODRIQUEZ, NELSON	518 SOUTH GLEBE ROAD	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C
<input type="checkbox"/>	THOMAS, GLENN C	858 S HARRISON ST.	ARLINGTON VA	VA	22204	ARLINGTON C

4,991,814 searches requested since December 29, 1998

[\[New Search\]](#) | [\[VSP Home\]](#) | [\[Home\]](#)

VSP Proprietary Information

This document is a research report submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice. This report has not been published by the Department. Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Palm Beach Law Enforcement Management System (PALMS) West Palm Beach, Florida

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, PALMS is a multi-state system, linking users to national databases and agencies, including the DEA, Border Patrol, Customs Service and the FBI.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

No, as a local system, PALMS is funded at the local level.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, PALMS has a vertical cross-section of users, including 30 municipalities, State offices, courts, etc.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

Yes, PALMS is funded by the Palm Beach county at \$5 million annually.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, PALMS has a horizontal representation of users, including all levels of local law enforcement and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 08/05/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of Interviewee: Skip Kohl

Title: Director of Information Services

Name of Information System: Palm Beach Automated Law Enforcement Management System (PALMS)

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office

Address: 3228 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, FL, 33406

Principal Contact: Skip Kohl

Telephone: (561) 688-3203

Fax: (561) 688-3215

E-Mail: skip@pbso.org

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX			XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

**Explain "Other"
SHOCAP**

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) Incident Information
- b) Suspect Information
- c) Victim Data
- d) Arrestee Information
- e) Other (explain): warrants, witnesses

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) Name, Address, DOB (all biographical and demographic information)
- b) Fingerprints
- c) Mugshot
- d) DNA
- e) Other (explain): _____

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) At a Central Site
- b) At Remote Sites
- c) From Mobile Units
- d) All of the above

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) Direct Data Entry
- b) Scanners
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) All of the above
- e) Other (explain): _____

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type: Hitachi Pilot 14
 b) Mini Type: HP 9000 for the CAD system
 c) PC Network Type: NT
 d) Other Type _____

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: _____ Brand: Edicon
 b) Custom/In-house Name: PALMS Brand: ATABASE/Natural
 c) Other (explain): _____
 Also use "Keystone" for the CAD system, "Software AG" for PALMS and
 "FOXPRO" for booking.

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

Comments: Hitachi = 5 (hardware)
 HP (for the CAD) = 4

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
 b) Tracer System
 c) Activity Logs
 d) Firewalls
 e) Proxy-server
 f) Audits (internal by PBSO and external by PB County)
 g) Other (explain): _____

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: 30 municipalities |
| b) State Systems | Name: FCIC, public defenders, attorneys offices, clerk of courts, parole/probation |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: _____ |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: FBI (AFIS), US Marshals, DEA, Customs, Border Patrol |
| e) Other | Name: _____ |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

*** Explain "Other"**

- Florida Atlantic University
- School Board
- Clerks of Court
- PRIDE (juvenile probation system run through Juvenile Justice)

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

<u>Direct Access</u>	<u>Indirect Access</u>
All except Clerks of Court	Clerks through the County System
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain): _____

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	approx. 200	Central Records at PBSO
b) Sworn Officers	_____	_____
c) The Managing Organization	_____	_____
d) All System Users	_____	_____
e) Other	_____	_____

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

- a) Role of vendor in training:
None.
Initial training is done through each individual department that uses PALMS (in-house). Ongoing training is train-the-trainer.
- b) Level of training:

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

The process is informal. Requests for change/suggestions go through a suggestion desk and are considered by the system manager. There is no advisory board for PALMS.

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) Component Jurisdiction Data
 - b) Statewide Data
 - c) National Data
 - d) Other (explain): _____
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)

No.

a) Name of duplicative system(s):

N/A

b) Are the systems compatible?

N/A

c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:

No, data is entered only one time.

d) What is the nature of the duplication?

N/A

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

N/A

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- Centralized information
- Uniform reports and data
- Officer safety (ease of use, quickness of information to officers on the street)
- Availability (system is used by everyone)

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|---|---|---|
| a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| No incompatibility with other systems. | | | | | |
| b) Timeliness of information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Some time lapse in booking still exists. | | | | | |
| c) Accuracy of data/information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Some duplications; lack of complete information from street officers. | | | | | |
| d) Other (explain): | _____ | | | | |
| | _____ | | | | |
| | _____ | | | | |

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

- CAD, Booking, Offense and PALMS are all on different databases, but tied together. A common database would be easier and more efficient.

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 08/05/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of System: PALMS

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Paula Jezich

Title: Supervisor

Assignment: Road Patrol

Agency/Department: Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office

Address: 3228 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, FL, 33406

Phone: (561) 688-3612

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) **Accessibility**
- b) **Ease of use**
- c) **Time constraints**
- d) **Other (explain): Must use it to get information.**

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes.

- a) **What is the interval from query to reply?**
Instantaneous.
- b) **How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?**
Very valuable.
- c) **Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?**
Yes.
- d) **Can you use the information to solve problems?**

N/A

4. Is the System reliable? (i.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) **Always**
- b) **Sometimes**
- c) **Seldom**
- d) **Never**

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly--fewer steps
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain): Nothing

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

Immediate response time for inquiries.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 08/05/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of System: PALMS

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Carol Beckman

Title: Warrant Specialist

Assignment: Warrants Dept.

Agency /Department: Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office

Address: 3228 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, FL, 33406

Phone: (561) 688-3939

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) **Accessibility**
- b) **Ease of use**
- c) **Time constraints**
- d) **Other (explain): To compare warrants with FCIC and NCIC and the Clerks' system. Also to confirm active warrants and enter warrants.**

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes.

- a) **What is the interval from query to reply?**

Immediate.

- b) **How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?**

Very valuable.

- c) **Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?**

Yes.

- d) **Can you use the information to solve problems?**

Yes.

4. Is the System reliable? (i.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) **Always**
- b) **Sometimes**
- c) **Seldom**
- d) **Never**

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

Never have had any complaints.

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly--fewer steps
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain): None

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

Value of having automated information and the quickness of accessibility of that information.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 08/05/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of System: PALMS

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Sherrie Ferguson

Title: Shift Supervisor

Assignment: Communications Dept.

Agency /Department: Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office

Address: 3228 Gun Club Road, West Palm Beach, FL, 33406

Phone: (561) 688-3461

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) **Accessibility**
- b) **Ease of use**
- c) **Time constraints**
- d) **Other (explain): To run names, address, etc.**

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes.

a) What is the interval from query to reply?

About one minute.

b) How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?

Very valuable.

c) Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?

N/A

d) Can you use the information to solve problems?

Yes.

4. Is the System reliable? (i.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) **Always**
- b) **Sometimes**
- c) **Seldom**
- d) **Never**

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly--fewer steps
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain): _____

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

Must use it.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

LOC= MAIN JAIL 04/17/97

GANG AFFILIATED

GARZA	TANIS	WHITE MALE	DOB= 08/16/77	ST=
HGT= 5 07	WGT= 135	HAIR= BROWN	EYE= BROWN	
GARZA	TANIS	WHITE MALE	DOB= 08/16/77	ST=
HGT= 5 07	WGT= 123	HAIR= BLACK	EYE= BROWN	
GARZA	TANIS	WHITE MALE	DOB= 08/16/77	ST=
HGT= 5 07	WGT= 130	HAIR= BLACK	EYE= BROWN	
GARZA	TANIS	WHITE MALE	DOB= 08/16/77	ST=
HGT= 5 06	WGT= 130	HAIR= BLACK	EYE= BROWN	
GARZA	TANIS	WHITE MALE	DOB= 08/16/77	ST=
HGT= 5 07	WGT= 125	HAIR= BROWN	EYE= BROWN	
GARZA	TAHIS	WHITE MALE	DOB= 08/16/77	ST=
HGT= 5 09	WGT= 160	HAIR= BLOND	EYE= BLUE	
GARZA	TANIS	WHITE MALE	DOB= 08/16/77	ST=
HGT= 5 07	WGT= 00	HAIR= UNKNOWN	EYE= UNKNOWN	
GARZA	TANNIS	WHITE MALE	DOB= 08/16/77	ST= FL
HGT= 5 07	WGT= 130	HAIR= BROWN	EYE= BROWN	
GARZA	TAVIS	WHITE MALE	DOB= 08/16/77	ST=
HGT= 5 07	WGT= 143	HAIR= BLACK	EYE= BROWN	
GARZA	TAVIS	WHITE MALE	DOB= 08/16/77	ST=
DOB= 265 83 0033	JACKET= 0107765	OCCUPATION= UNEMPLOYED		
FBI=	P.O.C. 44	STATE=		

SCARS-MARKS-TATTOOS-

FOID FINGERPRINTS= 06060106050507060506 AFIS NO= 2 98080986

TAT CHEST/TAT ABDOM

04/17/97	04867	CLINTON	ED	AFT=	LAKE WORTH	FL	33461
07/21/98	04887	CLINTON	ED	AFT=	LAKE WORTH	FL	33467
08/15/98	04887	CLINTON	ED	AFT=	LAKE WORTH	FL	33461
08/15/98	04866	CLINTON	ED	AFT=	LAKE WORTH	FL	33461

DRIV LIC# 9820-812-77-296-0

WARRANT HISTORY-VARIABLE INFORMATION-->

97 001272	TORCE	04/14/97	EXED	UPSD
97 009486	NR408	10/23/97	ROLD	VDP

ARREST HISTORY-->

NO= 97113319	DATE= 04/16/97	42	CONCEALED WEAPON	CASE#		CNTS= 01
NO= 97113319	DATE= 04/16/97	42	DRIV UNDER SUSP	CASE#		CNTS= 01
NO= 97113319	DATE= 04/16/97	42	VIOLATE LAW MINR	CASE#		CNTS= 01
NO= 97107748	DATE= 03/01/97	42	BATTERY	CASE#		CNTS= 01
NO= 96328092	DATE= 08/16/96	01	BURGLARY/UNARM	CASE# 96	111755	CNTS= 01
NO= 96328092	DATE= 08/16/96	01	DRUG EQUIP POSS	CASE# 96	111755	CNTS= 01
NO= 96328092	DATE= 08/16/96	01	CONCEALED WEAPON	CASE# 96	111755	CNTS= 01
NO= 95030986	DATE= 09/21/95	01	G THFT > 300	CASE# 95	117223	CNTS= 01

CASE HISTORY=====)

ROLE= VEH DRVR	DATE= 10/26/98	CASE#= 98	150052	ACC/MINOR VEH
ROLE= VICTIM	DATE= 06/07/98	CASE#= 98	088190	PETTY THEFT
ROLE= WITNESS	DATE= 01/03/98	CASE#= 98	015903	DRUG POSS/SELL
ROLE= ARRESTEE	DATE= 04/14/97	CASE#= 97	059469	FTA CNTMPT CRT
ROLE= WITNESS	DATE= 02/05/97	CASE#= 97	029073	BURGLARY/UNARM
ROLE= PASSENGER	DATE= 12/14/96	CASE#= 96	163001	RESIST OFFICER
ROLE= SUSPECT	DATE= 11/21/96	CASE#= 96	153071	CRIMNL MISCHIEF
ROLE= ARRESTEE	DATE= 08/16/96	CASE#= 96	111755	BURGLARY/UNARM
ROLE= OTHER	DATE= 05/30/96	CASE#= 96	075972	DOMESTIC DISTU
ROLE= ARRESTEE	DATE= 09/21/95	CASE#= 95	117223	G THFT 300-500

BINNY PENNESI

DATE: AUG 03, 1977 TIME: 1148

EL13

P A L M S N O 0600004

PAGE 12

ROLE= SUSPECT	DATE= 07/04/93	CASE#= 93	086410	CRIMNL MISCHIEF
ROLE= WITNESS	DATE= 06/15/93	CASE#= 93	078907	AGG BATTERY
ROLE= WITNESS	DATE= 06/06/94	CASE#= 94	068656	THRW MISSLE BL
ROLE= OTHER	DATE= 05/20/94	CASE#= 94	063321	OTHR/LIQUOR/WEP
ROLE= OTHER	DATE= 03/12/93	CASE#= 93	39534	BATTERY

END OF DATA FOR THIS PALMS

Palms Inquiry Reference Guide



**Palm Beach County
Sheriff's Office
Information Center**

PALMS INQUIRY MAIN MENU

```

MENU          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****          MENUM
JUL 27, 98          - PALMS INQUIRY SYSTEM -                          11:01 AM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
NA | NAME BROWSE -- ALPHABETICALLY
NP | NAME BROWSE -- PHONETICALLY
BN | BUSINESS NAME BROWSE
AD | ADDRESS INQUIRY
SN | SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER INQUIRY
FN | FBI NUMBER INQUIRY
PN | PALMS NUMBER INQUIRY
AN | ARREST NUMBER INQUIRY
JN | JACKET NUMBER INQUIRY
CN | CASE NUMBER INQUIRY
WN | WARRANT NUMBER INQUIRY
TS | TRANSFER TO ADDITIONAL SYSTEMS
? | Help
. | Terminate

CODE: NA      NUMBER: _____          PRINTER ID: EDVE
Direct Command:
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
      help STLN quit          flip PLMU HDTSH BKPND OFFNS FSS  EML
  
```

To access any of the categories from the above menu, type the two-letter code of your choice in the "Code: ____" field and press **<ENTER>** or use the appropriate **PF Key** to go directly to Palms Update, Hot Sheet, Booking Pending, Offense System, Florida State Statues or Employee System.

```

MENU          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****          MAPNEW
APR 15, 98          - PALMS INQUIRY SYSTEM -                          01:42 PM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
NA | NAME BROWSE -- ALPHABETICALLY
NP | NAME DISPLAY -- PHONETICALLY
BN | BUSINESS NAME BROWSE
AD | ADDRESS INQUIRY
SN | SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER INQUIRY
FN | FBI
PN | PALM
AN | ARRE          ALPHABETIC NAME INQUIRY
JN | JACK
CN | CASE          LAST NAME.....
WN | WARR          FIRST NAME.....
TS | TRAN          MIDDLE.....
? | Help          RACE.....
. | Term          SEX.....
          DOB.....          YOA: -
CODE: na      NUMBE          (ENTER)

Direct Command:
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
      help          quit          flip PLMU HOTSH BKPND OFFNS FSS  EML
  
```

NA – NAME BROWSE -- ALPHABETICALLY

Typing NA in the Code field will bring up an Alphabetic Name Inquiry window.

Type the Last Name at the current cursor location. Use the **Tab** key to move to the First Name field and type the First name. Use the **Tab** key to move the cursor to fill out as much information as you can and then press **<ENTER>** to view matches. Tab to include the Middle initial, Race, Sex and Date of Birth. When you are not sure of the DOB you can estimate the YOA (years of age). The more information you fill out the better the chances of displaying the most likely match.

A list of possible matches is then displayed.

```

PAPNMS02          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****
FEB 27,98          - PALM SYSTEM QUERY ALPHABETICALLY BY NAME -          8:16 AM
#ACTION           NAME           RACE SEX   DOB     PALMS NO
-----
-      PETERSON ALBERT G           W   M     09/19/18 4695501
      HGT: 509 WGT: 220 HAIR: GRAY  EYES: GREEN  SSN:
      ADDRESS:
-      PETERSON ALLAN LEONARD       W   M     07/23/32 5322110
      HGT: 510 WGT: 170 HAIR: BROWN EYES: BROWN  SSN:
      ADDRESS:
-      PETERSON AMOS                 W   M     03/14/37 3843372
      HGT: 600 WGT: 195 HAIR: BLACK EYES: BROWN  SSN:
      ADDRESS:
-      PETERSON ANDREW              W   M     04/12/43 1918220
      HGT: 506 WGT: 155 HAIR: BROWN EYES: BROWN  SSN:
      ADDRESS:
      PETERSON ANDREW              W   M     03/22/68 3168304
LAST: PETERSON          F: ALAN          MI: _ R: W S: M DOB:          YOA:
Direct command...:
Enter PF1 PF2 PF3 PF4 PF5 PF6 PF7 PF8 PF9 PF10 PF11 PF12
      help retrn quit          flip          bkwrd frwr          main
  
```

To scroll forward and view the next page of listings press **<ENTER>**. Use the TAB key to place the cursor next to the correct person, type an **S** in the #Action field and press **<ENTER>**. This brings up the Palms Inquiry for that individual. It is not necessary to return to the Main Menu to make a different selection. You can use the fields at the bottom of the current window or press **PF2** to return to the selection screen. Type the Name, Race, Sex, DOB or Years of Age in the available fields and press **<ENTER>**.

You can type an **S** beside several names to view the Palms for those individuals. Typing **S** beside several selections' saves you time from going back and forth selecting one at a time. Once you've made a selection **PF2** will return to the selection screen for another selection or selections. When viewing a Palms Record **PF2** pages you through and returns you to the selection screen at the end of the selected records.

```

AUTOMATIC SIGN-ON USER          DATE: JUL 08,1998 TIME: 1142          EDXG
BKINQ          P A L M S          S C R E E N
PALMS NO= 4695501          PAGE 1
-----
PETERSON          ALBERT          G          RACE=W SEX=M DOB 09/19/18 POB
(OFFENSE NAME)
HGT= 5 09 WGT= 220 HAIR= GRAY EYE= GREEN
11/10/80 01253 W PARK PL APT= WPB FL 33417
-----
CASE HISTORY=====>
ROLE= VICTIM COMP/REP          DATE= 10/30/94 CASE#= 94 121260 BURGLARY/UNARM
ROLE= COMP/REP VICTIM          DATE= 02/01/90 CASE#= 90 38255 BURGLARY/UNARM
ROLE= VEH DRVR OWNER          DATE= 12/04/89 CASE#= 89 224447 ACC INJ VEHICL
ROLE= COMP/REP          DATE= 01/26/89 CASE#= 89 33900 LOST ITEM
ROLE= COMP/REP          DATE= 11/23/85 CASE#= 85 144378 DEATH INVES
END OF DATA FOR THIS PALMS
-----
PF-KEY: 2=RTN/NEXT 3=ONC 4=PROS 6=SHCAP 8=GANG 10=BKG 12=EXT 13=BKPND
14=MENU 15=LEMS 16=GRNCD 17=OFF 18=CLAB 20=EVJ 21=TTY 22=PLMU 24=PRT
  
```

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NP – NAME DISPLAY -- PHONETICALLY

When you are unsure of the exact spelling of a person's name you can query by spelling it how it sounds to you. From the Main Menu type NP in the CODE field and press **<ENTER>**.

In the Phonetic Name Inquiry box type the Last name of the person where the cursor is located. Tab and type their first name, middle initial, and any other information you know. You may also estimate Years of Age (YOA) when you do not know their date of birth.

When you have completed filling out the information press your **<ENTER>** key.

```

MENU          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****      HAPNEA
APR 15,98    - PALMS INQUIRY SYSTEM -                          02:34 PM
Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
| NA | NAME BROWSE -- ALPHABETICALLY
| NP | NAME DISPLAY -- PHONETICALLY
| BN | BUSINESS NAME BROWSE
| AD | ADDRESS INQUIRY
| SN | SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER INQUIRY
| FN | FBI
| PN | PALM
| AN | ARRE
| JN | JACK
| CN | CASE
| WN | WARR
| TS | TRAN
| ?  | Help
| .  | Term
-----|-----
CODE: np      NUMBE
Direct Command:
Enter- help  quit  flip  PLMU  HOTSH  BKPND  OFFNS  FSS  EMPL
  
```

PHONETIC NAME INQUIRY

LAST NAME.....

FIRST NAME.....

MIDDLE.....

RACE.....

SEX.....

DOB.....

YOA: -

(ENTER)

This will bring up an alphabetical listing by sound. Type an S in the #Action field to select one or more choices. In the event you do not find the name you are searching for you can always try again. It is not necessary to return to the Main Menu to make another selection, you can use the fields at the bottom of the current window. Type the Name, Race, Sex, D.O.B or Years of Age in the available fields and press **<ENTER>**.

BN - BUSINESS NAME BROWSE

```

MENU          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****          MAPNEW
FEB 27, 98   - PALMS INQUIRY SYSTEM -                               10:44 AM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
NA | NAME BROWSE -- ALPHABETICALLY
NP | NAME DISPLAY -- PHONETICALLY
BN | BUSINESS NAME BROWSE
AD | ADDRESS INQUIRY
SN | SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER INQUIRY
FN | FBI NUMBER INQUIRY
PN | PALMS NUMBER INQUIRY
AN | ARREST NUMBER INQUIRY
JN | JACKET NUMBER INQUIRY
CN | CASE
WN | WARR
TS | TRAN
? | Help
. | Term

CODE: bn      NUMBE
Direct Command:
Enter- PF1- PF2- PF3- PF4- PF5- PF6- PF7- PF8- PF9- PF10- PF11- PF12-
      help  quit  flip  PLMU          FSS  EMPL  main
  
```

Type the name of a business (i.e. Burdines) and press **<ENTER>** to receive Name, Address and Palms Number information.

```

PAPNMS03     ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****          1:46 PM
FEB 18, 98   - PALM SYSTEM QUERY BY BUSINESS NAME -

#ACTION      BUSINESS NAME      PALMS NUMBER
-----|-----
-   BURDINES      1516653
    ADDRESS:
-   BURDINES      1866693
    ADDRESS:
-   BURDINES      3218714
    ADDRESS:
-   BURDINES      3398324
    ADDRESS:
-   BURDINES      5715624
    ADDRESS:
-   BURDINES DEPARTME  0218970
    ADDRESS: 05700 4 GLADES RD BOCA RATON FL
-   BURDINES DEPT STO  6038133
Name Key: BURDINES
Direct command...:
Enter- PF1- PF2- PF3- PF4- PF5- PF6- PF7- PF8- PF9- PF10- PF11- PF12-
      help  retrn quit  flip  bkurd frwrd          main
  
```

To select a business from the displayed list, type an **S** in the Action field by your choice or more than one choice and press **<ENTER>**. This will bring up the Palms record for that business.

```

AUTOMATIC SIGN-ON USER          DATE: JUL 13,1998  TIME: 1049          EDX6
BKINQ          P A L M S          S C R E E N
PALMS NO= 1516653          PAGE 1
-----
BURDINES          DOB 00/00/00 POB
(OFFENSE NAME)
07/20/92  05700 W GLADES  RD  APT= 4  BOCA RATON  FL  33433
(OFFENSE ADDRESS)
TOWN CENTER MALL
06/28/89  05800 W GLADES  RD  APT=  BOCA RATON  FL  33431
TOWN CENTER MALL
-----
CASE HISTORY=====>
ROLE= VICTIM          DATE= 07/06/98 CASE#= 98 101475 SHOPLIFTING
REM= 5700 GLADES ROAD BOCA RATON FLORIDA
ROLE= EST LOSS          DATE= 06/29/98 CASE#= 98 098278 SHOPLIFTING
REM= 5700 GLADES ROAD, BOCA RATON FL. 33431
ROLE= EST LOSS          DATE= 06/25/98 CASE#= 98 096379 SHOPLIFTING
REM= 5700 WEST GLADES ROAD, BOCA RATON FL. 33431
-----
PF-KEY: 2=RTN/NEXT 3=ONC 4=PROS 6=SHCAP 8=GANG 10=BKG 12=EXT 13=BKPND
14=MENU 15=LEMS 16=GRNCD 17=OFF 18=CLAB 20=EVI 21=TTY 22=PLMU 24=PRT

```

The above is a Palms Record for a business.

AD - ADDRESS INQUIRY

Type **AD** in the code field and press **<ENTER>** to query an address. Enter the house number where the cursor is located, enter street name, suffix and city. Include the Apartment number, Lot number or Building number. When you have filled out as much information as you can press **<ENTER>**.

Note: **PF2** will take you back to select another address. It is not necessary to return to the Main Menu to make your next selection, you can use the fields at the bottom of the current window. Type the House Number, Suffix, City, etc. in the available fields and press **<ENTER>**. When you get more than one return, place an **S** in the action field of that address and press **<ENTER>**.

NOTE: Due to the fact that there is no standardization of city code (i.e. W.P.B., WPB, West Palm Bch.). You cannot search with a partial city name,

Example: **LA** will return Lantana and Lake Worth

LAN will return Lantana

B will return Boca Raton and Boynton Beach.

```

PAPADS01          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****          8:52 AM
FEB 19,98          - PALM SYSTEM QUERY ADDRESS -

#ACTION          ADDRESS:          PALMS NO
-----          -----          -----
- 00000 MELALEUCA LANE LAKE WORTH FL          0153013
  NAME: SALINAS ROBERTO          R:W S:M DOB:07/01/66
  HGT: 505 WGT: 188 HAIR: BLACK          EYES: BROWN
- 00004 MELALEUCA LANE GOLFVIEW FL          0127014
  NAME: STEINER KENTON          R:W S:M DOB:06/01/63
  HGT: 510 WGT: 190 HAIR: BLOND          EYES: BLUE
  JACKET: 0180647 FBI NO:          SSN: 058 62 5425
- 00004 MELALEUCA LANE WPB FL          0423790
  NAME: SORY JAMES ROBERT 3          R:W S:M DOB:05/17/64
  HGT: 511 WGT: 165 HAIR: BLOND          EYES: GREEN
  JACKET: 0000000 FBI NO:          SSN: 266 77 5491
- 00006 MELALEUCA LANE WPB FL          0378814
  NAME: CAREY PATRICIA ANN          R:W S:F DOB:11/23/47
HOUSE NO: 00000 STREET: MELALEUCA SFX: CITY APT/LOT/BLDG
Direct command...:
Enter PF1 PF2 PF3 PF4 PF5 PF6 PF7 PF8 PF9 PF10 PF11 PF12
      help retrn quit          flip          bkwrd frwrd          main
    
```

SN - SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER INQUIRY

Type **SN** and the Social Security Number in the correct fields of the Main Menu. Do not include hyphens or spaces when typing the number. Press **<ENTER>**. When there is more than one record to choose from, type **S** in the Action Field and press **<ENTER>**. This will bring up the Palms record for that individual. Remember you can make more than one selection at a time. A correct Social Security Number will take you directly to the Palms record for that individual.

FN - FBI NUMBER INQUIRY

Type **FN** and the FBI number in the correct fields of the Main Menu. Do not include hyphens or spaces when typing the number. Press **<ENTER>**. This will bring up the Palms record for that individual. A correct FBI number will take you directly to the Palms record for that individual.

PN - PALMS NUMBER

Type **PN** in the code field and the Palms Number in the Number field. Press **<ENTER>**. You should never receive more than one response with a Palms number. A correct Palms number will take you directly to the Palms record for that individual.

ARREST NUMBER

Type AN in the code field and the Arrest Number in the Number field. Press **<ENTER>**. Should you receive more than one response use **S** in the Action field to select all or one and press **<ENTER>**. This will return the Palms for that individual. A correct Arrest Number will take you directly to the Palms record for that individual.

JACKET NUMBER

Type JN in the code field and the Jacket Number in the number field. Press **<ENTER>**. You should never receive more than one response with a Jacket number. A correct Jacket number will take you directly to the Palms record for that individual.

CASE NUMBER

Type CN in the code field and the Case Number in the Number field. Press **<ENTER>**. It is possible to receive more than one response for a number with several parties involved in the same case. Should you receive more than one response use **S** in the Action field to select all or one and press **<ENTER>**. This will return the Palms for that individual. From the PALMS display **PF6** will take you to case # in the Offense System, and **PF17** from the Offense System will return to the Case Selection Screen.

WARRANT NUMBER

Type WN in the code field and the Warrant Number in the Number field. Press **<ENTER>**. It is possible to receive multiple responses for a number with different extensions. If you receive more than one response use **S** in the Action field to select all or one and press **<ENTER>**. This will return the Palms for that individual.

STOLEN PROPERTY

To view a list of stolen property press **PF2** while on the Palms Inquiry screen. The STOLEN PROPERTY LISTING screen is displayed.

```
          S T O L E N   P R O P E R T Y   L I S T I N G
FROM : DATE--->  YYMMDD 980101
TO:   DATE--->  YYMMDD 98____
PROPERTY-TYPE (BLANK WILL SCAN ALL PROPERTY TYPES)---->  _
```

Enter the beginning date and ending date for the time frame needed. A listing of items reported and case number associated is then displayed. To page through the information press **<ENTER>**. To return

VVVV	PAGE			
98059000	6		LICENSE, TITLES AND INSURANCE PAPERS	
98059074			DOOR WINDOW GAURAGE DOOR OPENER	Z
98059032		STORMFRIEND POINTBLANK	SUPPORT TIGHTS MESH COTTON/ POLY V-NECK	2 S K
		DOUGLAS	SHINGUARDS MDLBB316	S
		ALL-STAR	UMPIRE FACE MASK	S
		COMMANCHE	UMPIRE PLATE SHOES SIZE 12	S
		SPOT-BILT	OS95 STUD UMPIRE SHOES	S
		POS	FACE MASK HARNESS	S
		ERA	UMPIRE HATS "FHSAA"	4 S

to the Palms Inquiry screen press your **<CLEAR>** key.

HOT SHEET INQUIRY

From the Palms Inquiry Menu bottom of the screen; press **PF7** to access the Hot Sheet Menu Screen.

```
PAPHSM00          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****          PAMHSM00
JUL 17, 98          - HOT SHEET MENU -          10:56 AM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
VS | STOLEN VEHICLES
MP | MISSING PERSONS
BO | BOLOS
IN | INFORMATION
PR | PRINT HOT SHEET
VH | VIEW HOT SHEET
PA | PALMS SYSTEM
? | Help
. | Terminate

Code:  _

PRINTER ID: EDVE

Direct Command:
ENTER-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12
HELP  RETRN QUIT          FLIP          MAIN
```

VIEW HOT SHEET

Type **VH** at the code field and press **<ENTER>**. Continue to press the **<ENTER>** key to view all information. When the end of the hot sheet is reached, the menu is displayed.

VIEW STOLEN VEHICLES

Type **VS** at the code field. Press **<ENTER>**. Type the letter **N** at the *Action* field and press **<ENTER>** to view the next entry. When the end of the stolen vehicle information is reached the *Action* field is blank, enter the letter **N** to view a different type, or press **PF2** to display the menu.

VIEW MISSING PERSONS

Type **MP** at the code field. Press **<ENTER>**. Type the letter **N** at the *Action* field and press **<ENTER>** to view the next entry. When the end of the missing person information is reached the *Action* field is blank, enter the letter **N** to view a different type, or press **PF2** to display the menu.

VIEW BOLOS

Type **BO** at the code field. Press **<ENTER>**. Type the letter **N** at the *Action* field to view the next entry. When the end of the bolo information is reached the press **PF2** to display the menu.

VIEW INFORMATION

Type **IN** at the code field. Press **<ENTER>**. Type the letter **N** at the *Action* field to view the next entry. When the end of the information is reached the *Action* field is blank, press **PF2** to display the menu.

PRINT HOT SHEET

Type **PR** at the code field. Press **<ENTER>**. The complete hot sheet is printed at the system printer assigned to your terminal.

RETURN TO PALMS INQUIRY

At the Hot Sheet Menu press the **PF2** key or type in **PA** in the code field to return to Palms Inquiry menu.

BOOKING PENDING SYSTEM

In order to access the Booking Pending System you must be located in the Palms Inquiry Menu (See your quick sign-on sheet for instructions). From the Palms Inquiry menu press the **PF8** key. From the BOOKING PENDING INQUIRY MENU a display of bookings can be accessed in several different ways.

```
BKMMENU
      B O O K I N G   P E N D I N G   I N Q U I R Y   M E N U
-----
      LAST NAME      _____
      FIRST NAME     _____
      MIDDLE INIT    -
      RACE           -
      SEX            -
      DOB           _____
-----
      BOOKING NBR    _____
-----
      DISPLAY BOOKINGS
      BOOKINGS FOR   _____ (DATE:MMDDYY)
      UNAPPLIED BK. -          (Y)
-----
      PRINT BLOTTER  _____ (DATE:MMDDYY)
-----
PF1=PALMS MENU    PF8=PBSOINFO    PF12=FIN    PF17=OFFENSE
```

When the name is known it can be entered and any booking that has not been applied to a palms number with the name will be displayed. The only required field is the Last Name.

Another way to access information is to enter the booking number. This displays the exact booking pending screen on the subject.

You may also display booking for a specific date by entering the date as shown and type in a Y for unapplied bookings (these are ones that have not been matched up to a palms number).

To print out a booking blotter for a specific day you must be signed onto NATA.

When you want to return to the Palms Menu press **PF1**

OFFENSE INQUIRY

Located on the NATL system is the *OFFENSE SYSTEM ACCESS*. You are able to view case numbers, print out cases, and run statistics. The rest of the menu is not accessible unless you have security authorization.

From the Palms Inquiry Menu press **PF9** and the *Offense System* access screen is displayed.

```
*****
* MENU                                PALM BEACH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
*****
* CASE-NUM# : _____ FUNCTION : _ _ OPERATOR INITS: AUTO
*
*      1). ADD A NEW CASE                7). REPRINT A CASE
*      2). ADD A SUPPLEMENT              8). PRINT A CASE
*      3). UPDATE A CASE                 9). DETECTIVE CASE ASSIGNS
*      4). VIEW A CASE                   10). FLORIDA STATE STATUTES
*      5). DELETE A CASE                 11). ACCIDENT TRANSMITTALS
*      6). REASSIGN A CASE
*
* GOOD MORNING      TODAY IS JULY 16, 1998      THE TIME IS 09:25 AM
*****
*                                          PRINTER-ID: EDVE
*****
<PF1>  <PF12>  <PF15>  <PF17>  <PF18>  <PF20>
OFINQ  TO EXIT  L.E.M.S.  PBSOINFO  CRIMELAB  EVIDENCE
```

To browse on a case you must first enter the case number in the *CASE-NUM#* field and press the **<TAB>** key. In the function field type the number that is beside the option you want. As an example, to view a case enter the case number, press **<TAB>**, and type a 4 in the *FUNCTION* field. The last step is to press **<ENTER>**.

From this screen you can also view the Florida State Statutes numbers and the Statute description. Type a 10 in the *FUNCTION* field and press **<ENTER>**. You are now able to view the information available for this case.

Statistics can be accessed from this screen by pressing **PF1**.

```
OFFQMENU                                PALM BEACH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE                                07/16/98
                                                                                                                    09:47
                                     O F F E N S E   S Y S T E M

MAKE A SELECTION

      1.- STATISTICS
      2.- TOTAL LISTING OF CASE NUMBERS

ENTER SELECTION HERE -----> _

PF12 = FIN                                PF17 = OFFMENU
```

At the ENTER SELECTION HERE field type your choice and press **<ENTER>**. When using the query it is suggested that you not query more than one week at a time. When you need a larger report, please call the Help Desk in Information Systems.

STATUTES

The *FLORIDA STATE STATUTES* system is located in the PALMS INQUIRY MENU. Follow the quick sign on sheet. Type in NATL and press **<ENTER>**.

Press **PF10** this will bring you to the Offense System *Florida State Statutes Description* screen.

FSS	DESCRIPTION	DATE
11047 3	UNLAW PAY/GIVE/RECEIVE CONTINGENCY FEE FOR/BY LOBBYIST	
1105	OATH BY LOBBYIST, FALSE SWEARING	
11143 4A	STANDING OR SELECT COMMITTEES, FALSE SWEARING	
1147 2	FAILURE OF AUDITOR GENERAL TO MAKE PROPER AUDIT/FALSE A	
1147 3	FAIL/REFUSE TO PROVIDE DOCUMENTATION TO AUDITOR GENERAL	
1425 3C	CONTEMPT REFUSE INFO TO HISPANIC AFFAIRS COMM	
1503	STATE SEAL VIOLATION	
2019	DISCLOSE CONFIDENTIAL INFO FROM STATE HUMAN RIGHTS ADVO	
24116	UNLAWFUL PURCHASE OF LOTTERY TICKETS	
24117	UNLAWFUL SALE OF LOTTERY TICKETS	
24118 1	UNLAWFULLY EXTEND CREDIT TO PURCHASE LOTTERY TICKET	
24118 2	UNLAWFULLY TRANSFER LOTTERY PRIZE	
24118 3A	PRESENT COUNTERFEIT OR ALTERED LOTTERY TICKET	

FSS: _____ KEYWORD _____
Direct command...:
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
help retrn quit flip bkurd frurd FIN

From this screen you have the choice of entering the Florida State Statute Number at the *Florida State Statute:* field and press **<ENTER>**. When you do not have the number or can not remember the number, enter in the key word from the Statute in the *Keyword* field and press **<ENTER>**. For example, enter the word child and press **<ENTER>**. This will bring back all statutes with the word child in them. You may continue to press **<ENTER>** to page through.

Transfer Systems

Type **TS** in the code field of the Main Menu and press **<ENTER>**.

To access any of the categories from the above menu, type the two-letter code of your choice in the "Code: ____" field and press **<ENTER>** or use the **PF Key** to quit or return to the Palm Main Menu.

```
PAPOSX00          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****          PAMOS>
JUL 27,98          - ADDITIONAL SYSTEMS MENU -                          02:09
Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----+-----+-----
WC | WATCH COMMANDERS LOG
LE | LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
EM | EMPLOYEE SYSTEM
CL | CRIMELAB SYSTEM
MF | MICROFILM SYSTEM
GA | GANG SYSTEM
SH | SHOCAP SYSTEM FOR JUVENILES

? | Help
. | Terminate

Code: ____
Direct Command: _____
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12
      help retn quit          flip          mair
```

WATCH COMMANDERS LOG Browse Entered Data

To browse information already entered in the system enter **BL** in the Code: field of the Watch Commanders Log main screen and press the **<ENTER>** key. When looking for a specific date, you can enter either the beginning date only or a beginning and ending date. Also, you can specify a specific zone. The zone can be general (B) or specific (B07).

```

PAPWCX00          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****          PAMWCX00
JUL 29,98          - WATCH COMMANDER'S LOG -                               09:18

      Code | System/Function/Explanation
      -----|-----
      ML | MAINTAIN LOG
      BL | BROWSE LOG
      PL | PRINT LOG
      PS | PRINT SELECTED RECORDS ONLY
      ? | Help
      . | Terminate

CODE: BL DATES: FROM: 07/26/1998 TO _____ (MM/DD/YYYY)
ZONE : _____

PRINTER ID: EDVE

Direct Command: _____
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
      help retrn quit          flip                               main
  
```

Browsing by date only will display the following screen.

```

PAPWCB01          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****          8:40 AM
JUL 29,98          - WATCH COMMANDER'S LOG -

DATE              TIME              CASE              ZONE              SIGNAL

VER WAS INJURED AND THE PROPERTY DAMAGE TO BOTH VEHICLES WAS MINOR. SGT KU
SSLER COMPLETED THE RISK MANAGEMENT CRASH REPORT AND PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKE
N AT THE REQUEST OF JACK GAVIN OF THE MANAGEMENT OFFICE.
07/27/1998      19:20          98-111189          A71              79
17040 68TH ROAD NORTH, LOX.
GLEN R. COLEMAN DOG FOUND RETURNED HOME WITH TWO LONG BONES. BONES ARE
SUSPECTED TO BE HUMAN. THE OWNER BELIEVES THE DOG RETRIEVED THE BONES FROM
THE WOODED AREA LOCATED ACROSS FROM 17677 50TH LANE NORTH. THE BONES WERE
TAKEN INTO EVIDENCE AND WILL BE TOT THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS OFFICE.
07/27/1998      19:30          98-111172          C16              3 4
22991 SEASPRAY PL. W. BOCA RATON
VICTIM: W M MICHAEL STEFFY 12/4/93 WAS PLAYING IN HIS DRIVEWAY WHEN HE WAS
STRUCK BY A GOLF-CART. THE GOLF CART AND DRIVER FLED THE AREA. STEFFY WAS
INCIDENT DATE 07/27/1998 (MM/DD/YYYY)
Direct command...:
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
      help retrn quit          flip          bkwrđ frwrđ          main
  
```

Information on shift personnel will display first. Pressing the **<ENTER>** key pages forward through the information. The **PF8** key also pages forward and the **PF7** key will page backward. All information through the last entry is shown as you page through. When all the information has been displayed the system displays *****End of Data*****. To return to the Menu press **PF2**.

The zone may also be specified. When there are no entries for the zone entered on the date entered the system will show the next zone in the numerical order.

Printing Log

The Log can be printed either by Date or by adding a zone. Enter **PL** in the Code:____ field and the beginning date. Press **<ENTER>** and the requested information is sent directly to the printer assigned to your terminal. You can also add specific zone information by entering either general (B) zone identifier or a specific (B07) zone identifier.

A single event can be printed from the data entry screen by pressing PF4. The information is sent directly to the printer assigned to your terminal.

EMPLOYEE LIBRARY

From the ADDITIONAL SYSTEMS MENU type EM to access the *EMPLOYEE LIBRARY*

```
MENUL          ***** EMPLOYEE LIBRARY *****          MENULMAP
JUL 27,98          - NATL MENU -          02:38 PM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
 PD | PHONE DIRECTORY BY DEPARTMENT
 PN | PHONE DIRECTORY BY LAST NAME
 PO | PPO INQUIRIES
 OP | OPERATIONS MANUAL

 ? | Help
 . | Terminate

CODE: ___ DEPARTMENT: _____
        LAST NAME: _____

Direct Command: _____ PRINTER: EDVE
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
      help retn quit          flip PALMS          main
```

Using the Employee Library Menu you can browse by Phone Directory by Department, or Phone Directory by last name. Also located in this Menu is the PBSO Operations Manual.

When you browse by Department (type PD in the Code:___ field and press **<ENTER>**) a screen that has the department number, the department, employees name in that department in alphabetical order and their phone numbers is displayed.

When you browse by Last Name (type PN in the Code:___ field and press **<ENTER>**) a screen that has names in alphabetical order, dept numbers, phone numbers, and Radio ID numbers is displayed

To browse by these screens, type in PD or PN in the Code:___ field and fill in either the Department field or the Last Name field. and press **<ENTER>**.

OPERATIONS MANUAL

Located in the *EMPLOYEE LIBRARY* is the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office Operations Manual. This manual system consists of the various Operating Manuals adopted by the Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office.

Brief explanations of available options are as follows:

Standard Operations Manuals contains Rules and Regulations, Policy Statements, Standard Operating Procedures, Table of Content and Indexes.

Corrections Manual contains Policy Statements, Corrections Standard Operating Procedures, Table of Contents and Indexes.

Enforcement Manual contains the Enforcement Standard Operating procedures, Table of Contents, and Indexes.

Administration/Executive Manual contains Executive Support Procedures, Administrative Procedures, and a Table of Contents.

To Browse in the Operations Manual from the EMPLOYEE LIBRARY menu type in **OP** in the code field. The following screen is displayed. From this screen you may browse several different ways by typing in your choice from the main menu in the code field and pressing **<ENTER>**. When you know the Operational Number you may enter this in the OP-NBR field and press **<ENTER>**.

To **PRINT** from this Menu you must have the OP-NBR and type it in this screen and press the **PF4** key. The only other method of printing is by using a screen dump on the page your viewing.

MICROFILM SYSTEM

For use of the Microfilm System contact the Microfilm Section at Headquarters.

GANG TRACKING SYSTEM

To access the Gang Tracking System type GA in the Code:___ field of the ADDTTIONAL SYSTEMS MENU and press **<ENTER>**.

```

MENU          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****          PAMGAX00
JUL 29,98          - GANG TRACKING SYSTEM -                          10:40 AM

      Code | System/Function/Explanation
      -----|-----
      GM | GANG MAINTENANCE
      MM | MEMBER/ASSOCIATE MAINTENANCE
      BM | BROWSE MENU
      RM | REPORTS MENU
      6A | GANG ACTIVITY LOG

      ? | Help
      . | Terminate

CODE:  _  GANG NAME:  _____ CITY:  _
      GANG NO :  _____
      LAST NAME:  _____

Direct Command:  _____ PRINTER: EDVE
ENTER-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12--
      HELP  RETRN  QUIT          PALMS          MAIN
    
```

The Gang Tracking System Main Menu is then displayed. To access the Browse Menu type BM in the CODE:___ field and press **<ENTER>**.

```

PAPGAX01          ***** G A N G   S Y S T E M *****          PAMGAX01
JUL 29,98          - BROWSE MENU -                                  10:46 AM

      Code | System/Function/Explanation
      -----|-----
      BG | BROWSE BY GANG OR MEMBER/ASSOCIATE
      BA | BROWSE BY ADDRESS
      BV | BROWSE BY VEHICLE
      BF | BROWSE BY FIR'S
      BN | BROWSE BY NAME
      BP | BROWSE PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
      BS | BROWSE BY SCHOOL
      BO | BROWSE BY AGENCY ACTIVITY

      ? | Help
      . | Terminate

Code:  _

Direct Command:  _____
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10--PF11--PF12--
      help  retrn  quit          flip          main
    
```

Type the two character browse code you want to view and press **<ENTER>**. Fill in the necessary fields on the next screen. When a list of data is returned enter a S in the first column for the record to be viewed.

Use the following information to view records in the Gang System

Type **BG** in the Code Field and press **<ENTER>** to access the Gang or Member/Associate Menu with the following selections:

BG Browse Gangs
BM Browse Member
RG Gangs Report
RM Members Report

Type **BG** in the CODE:____ field of the above Menu to display a listing of identified Gangs. Place your cursor next to the gang that you want to select and type an **S** and press **<ENTER>**.

When you have made your selection you then see the Maintain Gangs Screen. This screen includes basic information about the gang such as their colors, gestures, along with scars, marks and tattoos. Press **PF11** to view the first member of the selected gang. Use the PF keys as described at the bottom of the screen to view all information about the gang member.

Type a **B** in the action field to view a list of the identified gang members and associates. Type a **S** in the left hand column to select another record to review.

The above information is applicable to the browse functions used in the entire Gang System.

JUVENILE SHOCAPS SYSTEM

PAPSHX00 FEB 25, 98	***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE ***** - JUVENILE SHOCAP SYSTEM -	PAMSHX00 14:34
Code System/Function/Explanation		
ML	MAINTAIN OFFENDER RECORDS	
BN	BROWSE BY NAME	
PR	PRINT LIST OF OFFENDERS	
PA	PALMS INQUIRY	
?	Help	
.	Terminate	
CODE: _ OFFENDERS ONLY: _ ALL NAMES: _ PRINTER ID: EDZN		
Direct Command: _____		
Enter	PF1	PF2
help	retrn	quit
	PF4	PF5
	flip	
	PF6	PF7
	PF8	PF9
	PF10	PF11
	PF12	main

From the Main Menu type **SH** in the code field to access the SHOCAP SYSTEM FOR JUVENILES and press **<ENTER>**. From the Juvenile SHOCAP System select one of the menu options. Type the code in the CODE field and press **<ENTER>**.

LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

To access the *Law Enforcement Management System* type LE in the CODE: ____ field of the ADDITIONAL SYSTEMS MENU and press **<ENTER>**.

```

PAP0SX00          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****          PAM0SX00
JUL 29,98          - ADDITIONAL SYSTEMS MENU -                          11:54 AM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
WC | WATCH COMMANDERS LOG
LE | LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
EM | EMPLOYEE SYSTEM
CL | CRIMELAB SYSTEM
MF | MICROFILM SYSTEM
GA | GANG SYSTEM
SH | SHOCAP SYSTEM FOR JUVENILES

? | Help
. | Terminate

Code: le
Direct Command:
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
      help retrn quit          flip                               main
  
```

To access one of the systems shown on the Law Enforcement Management System the appropriate two character code in the CODE: ____ field.

```

MENU              ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF' OFFICE *****          MENU0MAP
JUL 29,98          - LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM -              12:04 PM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
HW | HOUSE WATCH SYSTEM
FI | FIELD INTERROGATION SYSTEM
PS | PAWNSHOP SYSTEM
CS | CRIME SUSPECT SYSTEM
SW | SEARCH WARRANT SYSTEM
BR | BIKE REGISTRATION SYSTEM
NA | NON-ASSETTED PROPERTY CONTROL SYSTEM
CL | COMPLAINT LOG INQUIRY
BL | BEEPER LOG SYSTEM
DS | C.I.U. DENTAL SYSTEM
TV | TOWED VEHICLES SYSTEM
? | Help
. | Terminate

CODE:
Direct Command:
ENTER-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF5---PF12---PF15---PF17---
      HELP   RETRN   QUIT   FLIP   MAIN   PALMS   OFFENSE
  
```

HOUSE WATCH SYSTEM

Type HW in the CODE: _____ field and press **<ENTER>** to access the *HOUSE WATCH SYSTEM*.

```
MENU          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF' OFFICE *****          MENU MAP
JUL 29, 98   - LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM -          12:04 PM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
HW | HOUSE WATCH SYSTEM
FI | FIELD INTERROGATION SYSTEM
PS | PAWNSHOP SYSTEM
CS | CRIME SUSPECT SYSTEM
SW | SEARCH WARRANT SYSTEM
BR | BIKE REGISTRATION SYSTEM
NA | NON-ASSETTED PROPERTY CONTROL SYSTEM
CL | COMPLAINT LOG INQUIRY
BL | BEEPER LOG SYSTEM
DS | C.I.U. DENTAL SYSTEM
TV | TOWED VEHICLES SYSTEM
? | Help
. | Terminate

CODE: hw          PRINTER ID: EDVE

Direct Command:
ENTER-PF1-----PF2-----PF3-----PF5-----PF12-----PF15-----PF17-----
HELP      RETRN      QUIT      FLIP      MAIN      PALMS      OFFENSE
```

A screen is displayed that allows you to inquire on current house watch requests.

```
*****
* UNPGMMNUA          THE PALM BEACH COUNTY SHERIFFS OFFICE
*                   THIS SYSTEM WAS DEVELOPED TO AID WITH THE
*                   RECORD KEEPING OF THE 'HOUSE WATCH SYSTEM'
*
*                   ***** PLEASE SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CHOICES BELOW *****
*****

YOUR SELECTION:

1. ENTER HOUSE WATCH REQUEST
2. DISPLAY CURRENT HOUSE WATCH BY NAME
3. DISPLAY CURRENT HOUSE WATCH BY DATE
4. DISPLAY CURRENT HOUSE WATCH BY ZONE
5. RETURN TO MAIN SYSTEM MENU

***** PLEASE HIT ENTER AFTER YOU HAVE MADE A SELECTION *****
```

DISPLAY CURRENT HOUSE WATCH BY NAME

To inquire on the buildings that are currently active on the *HOUSE WATCH SYSTEM* by name type a **2** at the YOUR SELECTION: field and press **<ENTER>**. Type the name of the owner and press **<ENTER>** to return all entries matching the name.

When only the last name is entered and more than one entry exists you press **PA1** for the next page. Press **PF1** to return to the *HOUSE WATCH* main menu.

DISPLAY CURRENT HOUSE WATCH BY DATE

To inquire on the buildings that are currently active on the *HOUSE WATCH SYSTEM* by date type a 3 at the YOUR SELECTION field on the menu. Type the beginning and ending dates for the query and press **<ENTER>**. All entries within the requested date range will be returned.

When more than one entry exists press **PA1** for the next page. Press **PF1** to return to the *HOUSE WATCH* main menu.

DISPLAY CURRENT HOUSE WATCH BY ZONE

To inquire on House watch by zone type 4 at the YOUR SELECTION field on the menu and press **<ENTER>**. Type the specific zone in the space provided using three characters (i.e. A04) and press **<ENTER>** to display the buildings that are currently active on the system. When more than one entry exists for a specified zone you press the **PA1** key for the next page. Press **PF1** to return to the *HOUSE WATCH* main menu.

To return to the Law Enforcement Management System type a 5 in YOUR SELECTION and press **<ENTER>**.

FIELD INTERROGATION SYSTEM

The *FIELD INTERROGATION SYSTEM* will allow you to inquire several different ways. Located on Law Enforcement Management menu. To access the *FIELD INTERROGATION SYSTEM* type FI in the CODE: ___ field and press **<ENTER>**.

```

MENU          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF' OFFICE *****          MENU MAP
JUL 29, 98   - LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM -                12:53 PM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
HW | HOUSE WATCH SYSTEM
FI | FIELD INTERROGATION SYSTEM
PS | PAWNSHOP SYSTEM
CS | CRIME SUSPECT SYSTEM
SW | SEARCH WARRANT SYSTEM
BR | BIKE REGISTRATION SYSTEM
NA | NON-ASSETTED PROPERTY CONTROL SYSTEM
CL | COMPLAINT LOG INQUIRY
BL | BEEPER LOG SYSTEM
DS | C.I.U. DENTAL SYSTEM
TV | TOWED VEHICLES SYSTEM
? | Help
. | Terminate

CODE: FI          PRINTER ID: EDVE
Direct Command:
ENTER-PF1-----PF2-----PF3-----PF5-----PF12-----PF15-----PF17-----
HELP          QUIT          FLIP          MAIN          PALMS          OFFENSE
    
```

You now have access to the Marine Unit FIR's and the Field Interrogation Reporting System.

```

CLPFI00      ***** PALM BEACH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****
JUL 29, 98   - FIR SELECTION MENU -                                1:09 PM

Code System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
MF | MARINE UNIT FIR SYSTEM
FR | FIR REPORTING SYSTEM
? | Help
. | Terminate

Code: ___

Direct command...:
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
help retrn quit          flip          main
    
```

From this screen type FR for Search for F.I.R. reports and press **<ENTER>**.

One option is to search by name. Your cursor should be located at the *Your selection* field. Type in a 1 and press **<ENTER>**. From this screen, unless it is a common last name, type in the last name only and press **<ENTER>**.

To return one screen back, press your **PF1** key. You can also search by vehicles. Just like the above search type in a 4 and press **<ENTER>**. From this screen type in the vehicle make and model and press **<ENTER>**.

To return to the *FIR* menu press **PF1**. To return to the *LEMS* menu type 3 and press **<ENTER>**.

PAWN SHOP INQUIRY

The PAWN SHOP SYSTEM is located in the Law Enforcement Management System.

```

MENU          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF' OFFICE *****          MENU MAP
JUL 29, 98   - LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM -              01:43 PM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
HW | HOUSE WATCH SYSTEM
FI | FIELD INTERROGATION SYSTEM
PS | PAWNSHOP SYSTEM
CS | CRIME SUSPECT SYSTEM
SW | SEARCH WARRANT SYSTEM
BR | BIKE REGISTRATION SYSTEM
NA | NON-ASSETTED PROPERTY CONTROL SYSTEM
CL | COMPLAINT LOG INQUIRY
BL | BEEPER LOG SYSTEM
DS | C.I.U. DENTAL SYSTEM
TV | TOWED VEHICLES SYSTEM
? | Help
. | Terminate

CODE: ps          PRINTER ID: EDVE
Direct Command:
ENTER-PF1-----PF2-----PF3-----PF5-----PF12-----PF15-----PF17-----
HELP      QUIT    FLIP    MAIN    PALMS    OFFENSE
    
```

From the L.E.M.S. screen type PS in the CODE: ____ field to access the PAWNSHOP SYSTEM main menu. The Main Menu for the Pawn Shop System is displayed.

INQUIRE BY NAME OF PAWN SHOP

Type in PM in the CODE: ____ field and press **<ENTER>**

```

CLPPSMX0     ***** P A W N S H O P   S Y S T E M *****     CLMPSMX0
JUL 29, 98   - MAIN MENU -                                       02:10 PM

CODE | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
PM | PAWNSHOP MAINTENANCE AND INQUIRIES MENU
FM | FORM MAINTENANCE AND INQUIRIES MENU
TM | TABLE MAINTENANCE MENU
RM | REPORTS MENU

? | Help
. | Terminate

CODE: PM          PRINTER: EDVE
Direct Command:
Enter-PF1-----PF2-----PF3-----PF4-----PF5-----PF6-----PF7-----PF8-----PF9-----PF10-----PF11-----PF12-----
help  retrn quit      flip          main
    
```

To access information of the Pawn Shops type PM in the CODE: ____ field and press **<ENTER>**.

```

CLPPSM05          ***** P A W N S H O P   S Y S T E M *****          CLMPSM05
JUL 29,98          - PAWNSHOP MAINTENANCE AND INQUIRIES MENU -          02:24 PM

CODE | System/Function/Explanation
-----+-----
PM | PAWNSHOP MAINTENANCE
BP | BROWSE BY PAWNSHOP NO
BN | BROWSE BY PAWNSHOP NAME
BR | BROWSE BY REGISTRATION MMDD
BE | BROWSE BY PERMIT NO

? | Help
. | Terminate
-----+-----

CODE:   PAWNSHOP NO:
        NAME:
        REGISTRATION MMDD:
        PERMIT NO:
                                           PRINTER: EDVE

Direct Command:
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
      help retrn quit          flip

```

You can now choose from several types of browse formats. The more information you supply the greater the chance to locate a specific pawn shop. When on the code is enter a list is displayed that you can page through to select which pawn shop you need to display. An example is to type BP in the CODE:___ field and press **<ENTER>**.

```

CLPPSB10          ***** P A W N S H O P   S Y S T E M *****          02:33 PM
JUL 29,98          - BROWSE-SELECT PAWNSHOP NO -

Action PAWN          PAWNSHOP          PERMIT          REG.          REG.          S          INVEST.
        SHOP          NAME          NO          DATE          FEE          C          COUNTER
-----+-----
-      1 BICYCLE          001          08/15/97          350.00 C          111
        6207 DIXIE HW S WEST PALM BEACH , FL 3305
        OWNER NAME: VEELENTURF WAYNE A          PHONE: (561)588-2040

-      2 MAYORS JEWELERS,INC          055          10/07/97          350.00 C          165
        269 TOWN CENTER DR BOCA RATON , FL 33432
        OWNER NAME: GETZ SAMUEL A          PHONE: (561)368-6022

-      3 CHOICE PAWN          C          10
        1108 MILITARY TR S WEST PALM BEACH , FL 33406
        OWNER NAME: GLASS CARL          PHONE: (561)432-2001

Pawnshop:
Direct Command:
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
      help retrn quit          flip          bkwrđ frwrđ          main

```

Place a S in the left hand column next to the record you want to review and press **<ENTER>**.

The record for the selected pawn shop is displayed.

```

CLPPSMPF          ***** P A W N S H O P   S Y S T E M *****          CLMPSMPF
JUL 29,98          - MAINTAIN PAWNSHOP FILE -                               02:42 PM

*ACTION (A,B,C,D,M,N,P,R): _      PAWNSHOP: 1__ BICYCLE_____

STREET NO: 6207_ NAME: DIXIE_____ SFX: HW DIR: S_ APT-NO: _____
CITY: WEST PALM BEACH STATE: FL ZIP: 3305_ - _____ PHONE:( 561 ) 588 - 2040

PERMIT-NO: 001__ REGISTRATION DATE: 081597 FEE: 350.00_ STATE / COUNTY: C

OWNER NAME LAST: VELENTURF_____ FIRST: WAYNE_____ MID: A JR-SR: _
SSN: 154525674 RACE: W SEX: M DOB: 022156

CITATION: 1_____ TOTAL CITATIONS: _____
INVESTIGATOR: _____ CASE-NO: _____ DATE: _____

COMMENTS: _____

APPROX. NO. OF SALES UNDER INVESTIGATION: 111   UPDATED BY: 4454 ON: 08/15/97
Direct Command: _____
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
      help retn quit          flip          bkwrđ frwrđ          main

```

Press **PF2** until you have returned to the screen you want.

INQUIRE BY ITEM BROWSE MENU

To access information by pawn customer, dates, or items type **FM** in the **CODE:** _____ field on the Pawn Shop Main Menu and press **<ENTER>**.

```

CLPPSMX0          ***** P A W N S H O P   S Y S T E M *****          CLMPSMX0
JUL 29,98          - MAIN MENU -                                         03:21 PM

CODE | System/Function/Explanation
-----+-----+-----
  PM | PAWNSHOP MAINTENANCE AND INQUIRIES MENU
  FM | FORM MAINTENANCE AND INQUIRIES MENU
  TM | TABLE MAINTENANCE MENU
  RM | REPORTS MENU
  ?  | Help
  .  | Terminate
-----+-----+-----

CODE: FM

Direct Command: _____          PRINTER: EDVE
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
      help retn quit          flip          main

```

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The system then displays the *FORM MAINTENANCE AND INQUIRIES MENU*. Type **BS** in the CODE:____ field and press **<ENTER>**.

```

CLPPSM00          ***** P A W N S H O P   S Y S T E M *****          CLMPSM00
JUL 29,98          - FORM MAINTENANCE AND INQUIRIES MENU -          03:31 PM

      CODE | System/Function/Explanation
      -----+-----
      FM | FORM MAINTENANCE
      BS | PAWNSHOP BROWSE MENU
      ST | SPECIAL TRANSACTIONS

      ? | Help
      . | Terminate

CODE: BS

Direct Command: _____
ENTER-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
HELP RETRN QUIT PRNT FLIP                                     MAIN

PRINTER: EDVE
  
```

The system then displays a browse menu. Type the appropriate code for the search style you need in the CODE:____ field and press **<ENTER>**.

```

CLPPSM00          ***** P A W N S H O P   S Y S T E M *****          CLMPSM08
JUL 29,98          - **** BROWSE MENU **** -          03:39 PM

      CODE | System/Function/Explanation
      -----+-----
      BS | BROWSE BY SALE-DATE - END-DATE ALL PAWNSHOPS
      BF | BROWSE BY PAWNSHOP/FORM
      BI | BROWSE BY PAWN CUSTOMER ID-NO/DATE
      BN | BROWSE BY PAWN CUSTOMER NAME/DATE
      BD | BROWSE BY SALE DATE
      BP | BROWSE BY PAWNSHOP/SALE-DATE/ITEM (PRINT)
      IB | ITEM BROWSE MENU

      ? | Help
      . | Terminate

CODE: BI PAWNSHOP-FORM: _____
ID-NO/PD-ENTRY: _____
LAST/FIRST NAME: _____
(MM/DD/YYYY) BEG-SALE-DATE: _____ END-DATE: _____ PRINTER: EDVE
Direct Command: _____
ENTER-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
HELP RETRN QUIT PRNT FLIP                                     MAIN
  
```

For example by entering **BI** in the CODE:____ field and pressing **<ENTER>** the system displays

```

CLPPSB02          ***** P A W N S H O P   S Y S T E M *****
JUL 29,98          - BROWSE-SELECT PAWN CUSTOMER ID-NO -          03:44 PM

Action            ID-NO            NAME:            R S    DOB
-----
-   DL-           5663-FL          JOSEPH FRANTZIE          B F 05/03/65
    ADDRESS: 0 , , , 0
    PAWNSHOP: 7 FORM-NO: 83656          SALE-DATE: 08/23/94
-   DL-           \AAAAAAAAAAAAAC-FL  BERTINE MAURICE          W M 11/08/57
    ADDRESS: 119 HOLIDAY TRAILER PK , LW , FL , 33461
    PAWNSHOP: 214 FORM-NO: 214199401527 SALE-DATE: 08/06/94
-   DL-           A12179104582842-NY  ALEGRETTI VINCENT        W M 06/21/63
    ADDRESS: 0 , , , 0
    PAWNSHOP: 7 FORM-NO: 42725-050115  SALE-DATE: 01/06/93
-   DL-           G400541739500-FL  GALLO MELISSA A          W F 12/10/73
    ADDRESS: 0 , , , 0
    PAWNSHOP: 69 FORM-NO: 17115        SALE-DATE: 07/06/94
Id Type:  _ Id No:  _____ Sale Date:  _____
Direct Command:
Enter-PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12
      help retrn quit          flip          bkwrđ frwrđ          main

```

CRIME SUSPECT

Only authorized personnel have access to crime suspect.

SEARCH WARRANT SYSTEM

Not documented at this time.

From the browse screen enter the data in the area provided at the bottom of the screen and press **<ENTER>**.

```
CLPBRB00          ***** PALM BEACH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****
JUL 30, 98      - BICYCLE REGISTRATION SERIAL NUMBER BROWSE -          2 more

SERIAL NUMBER      MAKE          MODEL          FRAME SIZE
-----
9999999999999999 HUFFY          WINGS          26
                *** End of Data ***

Serial Number: 999999999
Direct command...:
Enter PF1---PF2---PF3---PF4---PF5---PF6---PF7---PF8---PF9---PF10---PF11---PF12---
      help retrn quit          flip          bkwrđ frwrđ          left right main
```

To return to the previous menus press **PF2**.

COMPLAINT LOG INQUIRY

The Complaint Log Inquiry is located in the L.E.M.S. Type CL in the CODE:_____ field and press **<ENTER>** to access the log.

```
MENU          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF' OFFICE *****          MENU MAP
JUL 30, 98   - LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM -          09:55 AM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
HW | HOUSE WATCH SYSTEM
FI | FIELD INTERROGATION SYSTEM
PS | PAWNSHOP SYSTEM
CS | CRIME SUSPECT SYSTEM
SW | SEARCH WARRANT SYSTEM
BR | BIKE REGISTRATION SYSTEM
NA | NON-ASSETTED PROPERTY CONTROL SYSTEM
CL | COMPLAINT LOG INQUIRY
BL | BEEPER LOG SYSTEM
DS | C.I.U. DENTAL SYSTEM
TV | TOWED VEHICLES SYSTEM
? | Help
. | Terminate

CODE: CL          PRINTER ID: EDVE
Direct Command:
ENTER-PF1-----PF2-----PF3-----PF5-----PF12-----PF15-----PF17-----
      HELP          QUIT      FLIP      MAIN      PALMS      OFFENSE
```

The Complaint Log Inquiry screen is now displayed.

```
COMPLLOG          ** COMPLAINT LOG INQUIRY **          07/30/98

BEGINNING DATE : _          (MM/DD/YYYY)
ENDING DATE   : _          (MM/DD/YYYY)
BEGINNING TIME :
ENDING TIME   :
SUB-STATION   :
ZONE          :
DIVISION      :
I.D. NO.     :
SIGNAL CODE   :
DELQ. ONLY Y/N :
PRINT LOG Y/N :
ZONE BASIS (CAR OR AREA) : C
BY CASE NUMBER ONLY, ENTER 'Y' ==> _          AND STARTING CASE NO. ==>

PF1 = LEMS MENU          PRINTER ID = EDVE
```

Below are descriptions for how to enter information to complete your query.

BEGINNING DATE You must enter a valid beginning date in MMDDYYYY format.

ENDING DATE You must enter a valid ending date in MMDDYYYY format. Ending date must be the same as or greater than the date entered in the beginning date. It is important to stay close to 24 hours time length in your search.

BEGINNING TIME You may enter a valid beginning time, in military format, or leave blank, and only the specified complaint log dates will be returned. When the beginning time is used you must also enter an ending time. When both beginning time and ending are used the length of time the system is searching for the complaint log will be shortened.

ENDING TIME

You may enter a valid ending time, in military format, or leave blank, and only the specified complaint log dates will be returned. You must also enter beginning time if ending time is used. When both beginning time and ending time are used the length of time the system is searching for the complaint log will be shortened.

SUB-STATION

You may enter a valid substation if you wish to retrieve only complaint calls for a particular substation. Valid substation entries are "A", "B", "C", "D". Substation is suitable to use with other selections.

ZONE

You may enter a valid zone if you wish to retrieve complaint calls for a particular zone. Substation is required when you enter a valid zone. Zone and Substation are suitable to use with other selections.

I.D. NO.

You may enter a valid officer employee identification number to retrieve complaint calls that a particular officer responded to. I.D. NO. is suitable to use with other selections.

SIGNAL CODE You may enter a valid signal code to retrieve complaint calls with that particular signal code. Signal code is suitable to use with other selections.

DELQ. ONLY Y/N You may request that only delinquent complaint calls, reports that have not yet been entered in the offense system, by entering a "Y". You do not have to enter "N" for no since a blank entry is default for "N".

PRINT LOG Y/N You may not use this option since you have used the automatic sign-on "NATL". To print the complaint log at your printer you would have to press the "PRNT SCRNL" key on a P.C. , or press the "IDENT" key. This function will only print the current screen displayed on your screen.

ZONE BASIS (CAR OR AREA) = C If you entered a substation and a valid zone, Zone Basis gives you a choice of two different options. The default "C" would retrieve only cases that occurred in the zone entered, and with that particular zone car number. When you entered "A" as the zone basis, cases that occurred in the zone entered, and any zone car that responded to calls in the zone entered would be retrieved.

BEEPER LOG SYSTEM

The *PBSO Beeper* system is designed to allow inquiries of employees that are subject to call-out status. The system is capable of storing telephone numbers of employees, their home phone number, car phone number, and pager number. The system provides you with various individual inquiry methods allowing access to the information kept on file.

```

MENU          ***** PALM BEACH SHERIFF' OFFICE *****          MENUMAP
JUL 30,98    - LAW ENFORCEMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM -              10:05 AM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
HW | HOUSE WATCH SYSTEM
FI | FIELD INTERROGATION SYSTEM
PS | PAWNSHOP SYSTEM
CS | CRIME SUSPECT SYSTEM
SW | SEARCH WARRANT SYSTEM
BR | BIKE REGISTRATION SYSTEM
NA | NON-ASSETTED PROPERTY CONTROL SYSTEM
CL | COMPLAINT LOG INQUIRY
BL | BEEPER LOG SYSTEM
DS | C.I.U. DENTAL SYSTEM
TV | TOWED VEHICLES SYSTEM
? | Help
. | Terminate

CODE: BL                      PRINTER ID: EDVE
Direct Command:
ENTER-PF1-----PF2-----PF3-----PF5-----PF12-----PF15-----PF17-----
      HELP           QUIT      FLIP      MAIN      PALMS      OFFENSE
    
```

The Beeper system is located in the *L.E.M.S.* system. Type in **BL** at the CODE: field and press **<ENTER>**.

```

CLPBEX00     ***** PALM BEACH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****     CLMBEX00
JUL 30,98    - C.I.U. BEEPER SYSTEM MAIN MENU -                    10:10 AM

Code | System/Function/Explanation
-----|-----
MB | MAINTAIN BEEPERS
ID | BROWSE BY EMPLOYEE ID
LN | BROWSE BY EMPLOYEE LAST NAME
BN | BROWSE BY BEEPER NUMBER
RN | BROWSE BY RADIO NUMBER
BG | BROWSE BY BEEPER GROUP
RM | C.I.U. BEEPER SYSTEM REPORTS MENU
MT | MAINTAIN BEEPER GROUP TABLE

? | Help
. | Terminate

CODE: _                      PRINTER: EDVE
Direct Command:
Enter-PF1-----PF2-----PF3-----PF4-----PF5-----PF6-----PF7-----PF8-----PF9-----PF10-----PF11-----PF12-----
      help retrn quit           flip                               main
    
```

From this screen you are able to inquire several different ways, by typing in the CODE: field the letters matching the function you want to browse by. One example is **Browse by Employee Last Name**. Type **LN** in the code field and press **<ENTER>**. This brings up an employee list in alphabetical order in which you press **<ENTER>** to browse through page by page or in the Code Field type in the last name of the employee you are searching for. and press **<ENTER>**.

CLPBEB02		***** PALM BEACH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE *****				10:15 AM	
JUL 30, 98		- C.I.U. BEEPER SYSTEM BROWSE BY LAST NAME -					
ACTION	NAME	ID #	RADIO	BEEPER	HOME PHONE	CAR PHONE	
-	AGRONOW, DAVID	3098	725N	554-5396	(561) 394-4157		
	BEEPER GROUP:	NAR	-	NAR			
		K-9	-	K-9			
		SRT	-	NEGOT	-	SRT NEGOTIATORS	
-	ALBERTI, ANTHONY	3583	790N	554-5423	(561) 368-1285		
	BEEPER GROUP:	OCB	-	OCB			
		SRT	-	NEGOT	-	SRT NEGOTIATORS	
-	ALDERMAN, DAVID	2172	555H	554-6111	(813) 357-5755		
-	ALFONSO, ROLANDO	4834		790-8332	(407) 738-6876		
Last Name: _____							
Direct Command: _____							
Enter-	PF1	PF2	PF3	PF4	PF5	PF6	
	help	retrn	quit	flip	bkurd	frurd	
						PF7	
						PF8	
						PF9	
						PF10	
						PF11	
						PF12	
						main	

Once you are located at the name you want move your cursor to the dash (-) next to the name under the action field and type in a **S** and press **<ENTER>**. This brings up a full screen of information on the person you are looking for. To view another employee record you can enter the last name in the field at the bottom of the screen.

To inquire by *ID#*, etc., you follow the same procedure.

To return to previous screens press **PF2**.

MAIL

A transaction that lets a user view the entries on the PBSO Electronic Bulletin Board without signing onto **SYSM**.

From a clear screen type **MAIL** and press <ENTER>

SYSM will respond with the **SUMMARY OF BBOARDS**.

<TAB> to move the cursor to the **O** column on the left hand side of the screen, next to the desired **BBOARDS**.

Type **R** in the **O** column. **R** executes the Review option displayed in the **OPTIONS** line.

Press <ENTER>. **SYSM** will display the **SUMMARY OF BULLETINS** for the selected **BBOARD**.

<TAB> to the **O** column next to a **BULLETIN ID**.

Type **R** in the **O** column. **SYSM** will display the text of the bulletin on the **BULLETIN REVIEW** screen.

To view more than one page your **PF8** to go forward. And **PF7** to go backward.

To page one screen back place your cursor in the **ENTER COMMAND** field at the top of the screen and type **END** and press <ENTER>.

To return to the Main Menu press clear to clear the screen . This will be the only option you can get into by being signed onto **MAIL**.

Appendix A

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
STLN	Stolen Property Listing
PLMU	Palms Add/Update/Delete
HOTSH	Hot Sheet
BKPND	Booking Pending
OFFNS	Offense System
FSS	Florida State Statutes
EMPL	Employee Listing
quit	Exit NATL
RTRN	Return to Previous Screen
bkwrđ	Page Backward
frwrđ	Page Forward
OFINQ	Offense Inquiry
L.E.M.S.	Law Enforcement Management System
Crimelab	Crime Lab Division
Evidence	Crime Scene Evidence System
Rtn/Next	View Next Record or Return To Menu
ONC	Order No Contact
PROS	Prostitution Mapping
SHCAP	Show Cap
GANG	Gang Tracking
BKG	Booking Information
Ext	Exit
BKPND	Booking Pending
GRNCD	Greencard
OFF	Offense System
CLAB	Crime Lab System
EVI	Evidence System
TTY	Teletype
PRT	Print
PRNT	Print
PALMS	Palms Inquiry System

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Travis County's Integrated Justice System (IJS) Austin, Texas

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, IJS provides links for its users to national databases, providing multi-state information.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

No, IJS is funded primarily by the county.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, IJS has a vertical cross-section of users, including law enforcement, prosecutors, task forces, courts, corrections, some private employees, etc. (see "User Issues" below for a complete list of users).

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

Yes, IJS was funded at \$22 million in developmental costs by the county. Current annual funding is difficult to determine, due to the fact that IJS is funded as part of a larger criminal justice budget without a specific line item.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, IJS has a horizontal representation of users, including civilian clerks, sworn officers and other personnel within county and State law enforcement.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/15/99 Conducted by: Jim Scutt & Lisa Hecker

Name of Interviewee: Tommy Blackwell

Title: Director, Information Systems

Name of Information System: Integrated Justice System

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Travis County Sheriff's Office

Address: 1010 Lavaca, P.O. Box 1748, Austin, TX 78767

Principal Contact: Tommy Blackwell Telephone: (512) 473-9770

Fax: (512) 473-9722

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX	XX		XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX			XX

Explain "Other"
Probation
Pre-trial Release
Evidence tTracking
False Alarms
Warrant Tracking

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) Incident Information
- b) Suspect Information
- c) Victim Data (transition to VINES by Aug. '99)
- d) Arrestee Information
- e) Other (explain): wanted information, location of articles, court/prosecutor information

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) Name, Address, DOB
- b) Fingerprints
- c) Mugshot
- d) DNA
- e) Other (explain): demographics, relationships, education level, biographical information, scars/tattoos, VIN numbers, tags (over 5,000 data fields).

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) At a Central Site
- b) At Remote Sites
- c) From Mobile Units (have a grant for MDT's in fall '99)
- d) All of the above

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) Direct Data Entry
- b) Scanners
- c) Mobile Data Terminals (pre-booking)
- d) All of the above
- e) Other (explain): _____

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type _____
 b) Mini Type _____
 c) PC Network Type Client Server Network, RISS 6000, 12 IBM units
 d) Other Type _____

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: Tiburon & AMA Brand: _____
 b) Custom/In-house Name: _____ Brand: _____
 c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)

1 2 3 4 5

Comments: IBM = 3; Tiburon = 5; AMA = 2

IBM subcontracted with Tiburon and AMA in the beginning and worked very well for us. Now, IBM has a support office in the Sheriff's Office and Tiburon and AMA work 20 hours a week each by contract. All 3 have a presence in Austin, which makes them work harder to work for us.

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
 b) Tracer System
 c) Activity Logs
 d) Firewalls
 e) Proxy-server
 f) Audits
 g) Other (explain): all terminals are physically secured in the building as well

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: See Matrix in Appendix B-16 |
| b) State Systems | Name: _____ |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: _____ |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: _____ |
| e) Other | Name: _____ |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other" Clerks, Civil Courts, Family Law Court, Guardianship Program

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access
 All of the Matrix in Appendix B-16
 DPS

Indirect Access
 Non-Criminal Justice
 Task Forces
 Federal Agencies (INS)
 State Agencies (ABC)

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain): Laptops, and Internet in future plans

11. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	_____	_____
b) Sworn Officers	_____	_____
c) The Managing Organization	_____	_____
d) All System Users	3,500	_____
e) Other	_____	outside agencies (i.e., Austin Police Department)

12. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

a) Role of vendor in training:

The vendor was initially responsible for training, which was train-the-trainer. Now most training is in-house for the Sheriff's Office. Formal training generally occurs 3-4 weeks prior to going on-line.

b) Level of training:

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- Continuity of information
- Accuracy of information
- Accessibility of information
- Officer safety and public safety
- Cost savings

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| b) Timeliness of information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| c) Accuracy of data/information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

d) Other (explain):

Level of Importance: (a) = 4, (b) = 5, (c) = 5

Level of Problem: (a) = 2, (b) = 2, (c) = 2

IJS is much more timely than the old system. They are looking to hire a quality control person in insure data accuracy.

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

For the technology, we need fiber optics with a microwave back-up.
Also need to have more formalized agreements to make MOU's easier
(management/people issue).

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>X</u> Federal	\$400,000 for 50 laptops	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>X</u> State	approx. \$100,000 for LIVESCANs	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>X</u> Local	\$ _____	\$22 million
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	\$ _____	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? Yes No

If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other" User fees are per use for non-criminal justice use.

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: Christian Smith

Phone: (512) 473-9000

Fax: (512) 473-9722

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

See attachments in Appendix B-16.

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/15/99

Conducted by: Jim Scutt & Lisa Hecker

Name of System: Integrated Justice System

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Helena Polanco

Title: Supervisor

Assignment: Control Warrants

Agency /Department: Travis County Sheriff's Office

Address: 1010 Lavaca, P.O. Box 1748, Austin, TX 78767

Phone: (512) 473-9770

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) **Accessibility**
- b) **Ease of use**
- c) **Time constraints**
- d) **Other (explain): All Warrant information is on IJS.**

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes; couldn't do my job without it.

a) **What is the interval from query to reply?**

Up to five seconds.

b) **How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?**

Valuable=very

Completeness=mostly

c) **Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?**

Yes, if the information is complete (98%).

d) **Can you use the information to solve problems?**

Yes.

4. Is the System reliable? (i.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) **Always**
- b) **Sometimes (it's getting better and is easier and faster than the old system)**
- c) **Seldom**
- d) **Never**

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
 - b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
 - c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
 - d) Nothing occurs
 - e) I don't know
- There is a Help Desk at IJS and after-hours help as well.

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- d) Other (explain): Dispatch for searching warrants (should be implemented by late summer '99).

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

The ability to quickly locate information.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

The system is very easy to learn and easy to train on.

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 07/15/99

Conducted by: Jim Scutt & Lisa Hecker

Name of System: Integrated Justice System

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Paul Knight

Title: Sgt.

Assignment: Criminal Investigator

Agency /Department: Travis County Sheriff's Office

Address: 1010 Lavaca, P.O. Box 1748, Austin, TX 78767

Phone: (512) 473-9770

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) **Accessibility**
- b) **Ease of use**
- c) **Time constraints**
- d) **Other (explain): All records are accessed through IJS, so I must use the system to access records information.**

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes

- a) **What is the interval from query to reply?**
Five seconds, maximum.
- b) **How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?**
Content=adequate
accuracy=always
completeness=sometimes not totally complete
- c) **Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?**
Yes
- d) **Can you use the information to solve problems?**
Yes. Criminal intelligence creates lists upon demand.

4. Is the System reliable? (i.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) **Always**
- b) **Sometimes**
- c) **Seldom**
- d) **Never**

5. What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

Training we got on the software was too short, inadequate.

6. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

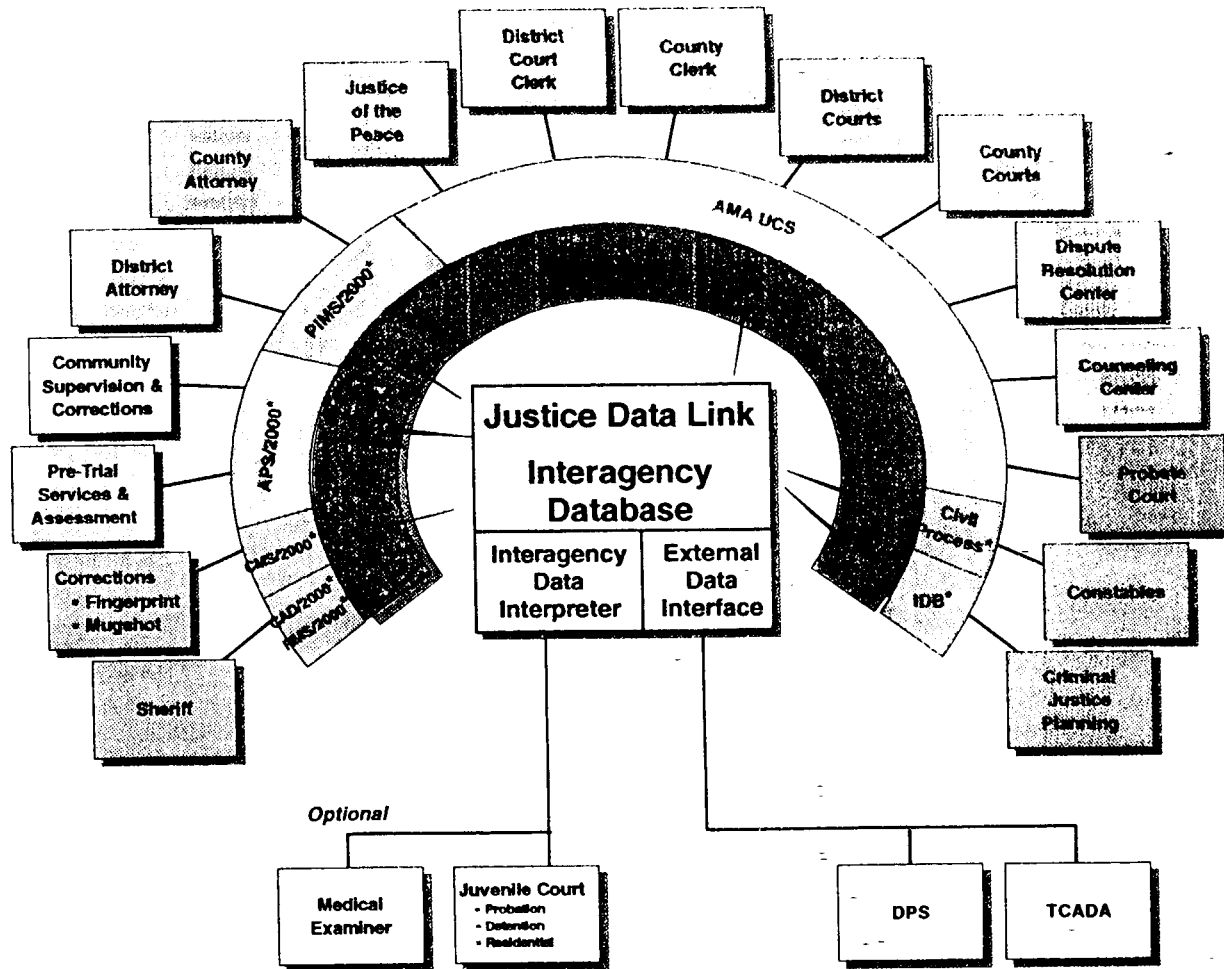
- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): Pulling up incident information from the "Name" screen
- d) Bring the information closer to my work sit
- e) Other (explain): Need more training on how to use the system; need to be able to print up a baseline report that would be of use to other agencies; some smaller software glitches still exist, but they are working on those.

7. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?
System is too new, so don't know yet.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

- The records clerks are 1,100 records behind now due to the fact that we're still using both the old and new systems and both have different procedures for entering in narrative.
- The systems won't allow you to make mistakes entering data.
- Still using the old system for criminal investigations (they didn't convert), which is duplicative.

Travis County Integrated Justice System



* Tiburon

TXA62701AH.PRE

4.2 WARRANT FORM

Figure 3 - Warrant Form

4.3 DATA ELEMENTS

Field Name	Description	Edit	Length
Cause Number	Warrant number.		12
Invl	Involvement of person. If left blank, this field is filled in with war. Warrants are canceled only via warrant activity (wact) transactions; the can code cannot be input. Valid entries are: war - arrest warrant, sum - criminal summons, can - warrant can. C		3
Entry Date	Date of entry (system-generated).	Date: MM-DD-YYYY	10
Officer	Officer responsible for the warrant.	Code Type: O*	6
Asgnmnt	Assignment (system-generated based upon off code; may be entered by users).	Code Type: AS	4
Report No	Department report number.		9
Name	Name of subject.	Name	30
DOB	Date of birth.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY	10
Sex	Sex.	Code Type: SX	1
Race	Race.	Code Type: UR	1
Place of Birth	State of birth.	Code Type: ST	2
MNI	Master name index number (cross-referenced from the alpha system).	Numeric	7
Height	Height of person entry numerically in feet & inches i.e., 5'8" would be entered as "508".	Numeric	3
Weight	Weight in pounds.	Numeric	3
Hair Color	Hair color.	Code Type: UH	3

Field Name	Description	Edit	Length
Eye Color	Eye color.	Code Type: UE	3
Skin	Skin color uses us code file.	Code Type: US	3
Scar/Mark/Tattoo	Scars/marks/tattoos.	Code Type: TT	10
Address	Address of the subject.	Location	40
Rep Dist	Reporting area of address (filled in during geo-processing).	Code Type: RD	6
City	Address city.		13
State	Address state uses ncic state/country codes.	Code Type: ST	2
ZIP Code	Zip code entered as either zip or zip+4 format ie 95423 or 95432-1234.	Zip Code	10
MLI	Master location index number (cross-referenced from the location system).	Numeric	6
Phone No	Phone number.	Phone Number	13
Phone Type	Type of phone uses pt code file.	Code Type: PT	1
OLN	Operator license number.		20
OLS	License state of oln.	Code Type: ST	2
Business Name	Name of business.		20
Soc Sec No	Social security number do not use dashes or special characters.		9
Package No	Criminal identification number.		9
State ID No	State identification number.		10
Caution	Caution.		20
License No	Vehicle license plate number.		10
State	Vehicle license state.	Code Type: ST	2
Veh Year	Vehicle year enter last 2 digits of year of vehicle i.e., 1980 would be entered as "80".	Numeric	2
Veh Make	Vehicle make code.	Code Type: VK	4
Veh Model	Vehicle model.		3
Veh Style	Vehicle style.	Code Type: VS	2
Veh Color	Vehicle color may enter up to 2 codes separated by a slash (/), i.e., blk/whi.	Code Type: VC	7
Detail	Special detail. This field may be entered manually or it can be filled in by the system based upon the reporting area.		3
Warrant Type	Warrant type.	Code Type: WB	2
Warrant Date	Date warrant was issued.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY	10
Citation No	Citation number.		10
Citation Date	Citation date.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY	10
Court ORI	Ori of court issuing warrant-mandatory uses or code file.	Code Type: OR	9
Judge	Judge's name.		12
Confirming ORI	Confirming ori (sheriff's office is usually the confirming agency). If the warrant is from an outside agency, this agency ori is noted in this field.	Code Type: OR	9
Warrant Control	Warrant control.	Display Only	7
Charge	Charge code of warrant.	Code Type: CH	25
Charge Literal	Literal of charge (may be entered or modified by the operator; if not given, the chg code is decoded to obtain and fill in the chg-lit).		20
Level	Level of offense/charge (mandatory): f felony, m misdemeanor, t traffic.		2
Bond	Amount of bond to be posted (dollar amount only).		11
# Charges	Count of charges on file for this warrant. This field is filled in using warrant charge records (wchg). It cannot be modified using wart.	Numeric	3
Sealed	Sealed	Y/N	1
Cross Ref No	Cross reference number.		13
Clearing ORI	Clearing agency ORI. The CLR-ORI, CLR-DATE, CLR-TIM and DETAIL fields cannot be entered; they are filled in automatically using Warrant Activity transactions.		9
Clear Date	Date warrant cleared. The CLR-ORI, CLR-DATE, CLR-TIM and DETAIL fields cannot be entered; they are filled in automatically using Warrant Activity transactions.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY	10
Clear Time	Clear time (filled in using warrant activity transaction).	Time	4
Authority	Person signed on at region clearance time.	Display Only	6

Field Name	Description	Edit	Length
Tlets?	Field indicating that the warrant is to be entered in the state system (see State System Interface section).	Y/N	1
NCIC?	Flag indicating whether warrant is to be forwarded to ncic.	Y/N	1
C Date	Date warrant was entered in state system.	Display Only	10
C Clear Date	Date warrant was cleared from state system.	Display Only	10
Exp Date	Expiration date of warrant.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY	10

2.3 CHECK IN FORM (GUI)

Figure 1 - Check In Form (GUI)

2.4 JCHK FUNCTIONS (TBI)

Function	Description
JCHK I	(JID) - returns a preformatted JCHK screen initialized with data from the Jail Master
JCHK J	(MNI) - returns a preformatted JCHK screen initialized with data from the Alpha Master
JCHK A	Perform the Check In. Once the JCHK is added, only the arresting agency data and remarks fields are modifiable. Other fields can be modified using the JAIL screen, or the inmate may be reassigned to a new JID using JMOV.
JCHK R	(BKG-NO) Return Check In Record
JCHK S	(JID) Retrieve Check In Record for the specified Jail Identification Number
JCHK M	Modify Check In Data
JCHK N	Pass control to format specified in NEXT
JCHK X	Search Continuation

NOTE: JCHK records cannot be deleted.

This document is a research report submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice. This report has not been published by the Department. Opinions or points of view expressed are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

GUI Form Field Name	TBI Screen Field Name	Comment	Edit	Length
Arrest Date	AR-DATE	Arrest Date		10
Arrest Time	AR-TIME	Arrest Time		4
Arrest Location	AR-LOC	Arrest Location		30
District	DIST	District		4
SAPD Officer1	SA-OFF	Santa Ana PD Arresting Officer ID	Code Type: O*	6
Other Officer	OTH-OFF	Arresting Officer, Other Agency		6
Transport By	TRAN-BY	Officer Transporting the inmate		6
Vehicle Storage	VEH-STO	Vehicle Storage Location		30

* - display only

3. INITIAL INCIDENT RECORD

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The Initial Incident Record transaction establishes or updates an Incident Record. Normally, this transaction is generated automatically by the CAD/2000© System as an incident is "closed" by the dispatcher. The Incident number is automatically assigned to the incident by the CAD/2000© System. There is an on-line CAD function available which will assign an Incident number and transfer an incident even though the incident did not have associated dispatch activity although an Incident Report was written.

The Initial Incident "C" (CAD) format is normally executed by the CAD/2000 - RMS/2000™ Incident Transfer process. The Initial Incident "A" (add) format may be used to create an incident. It also may be used when the system is in a training/test mode.

Information entered in the location and address fields causes automatic updates to the Location files.

3.2 INCIDENT FORM

Figure 5 - Incident Form

3.3 DATA ELEMENTS

Field Name	Description	Edit	Length
Report No	Incident number; assigned by CAD/2000; display format = YYNNNNNNNN, entered as NNN when the YY is current year.	Display Only	9
Area	Area in which the incident occurred; display only, edits for area are hard coded and cannot be changed by the user. Valid area codes are: 01, 02, 03, 04.	Display Only	2
Reported Date	Date of event described defaults to date of incident if left blank.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY	10
Call No	Dispatch call number (cross-reference to dispatch info).		9
Status	Status of call as related to dispatch.	Code Type: IS	4
Nature of Call	Crime code or nature of call; associated with the event.	Code Type: N*	10
Receive Dt/Tm	Date and time the call was received entered in the date/time format.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY-HH:MM:SS	19
Dispatch Dt/Tm	Date and time the unit was dispatched date/time format.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY-HH:MM:SS	19
Arrival Dt/Tm	Date and time the unit arrived on scene entered in the date/time format.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY-HH:MM:SS	19
Clear Date/Time	Date and time the call was cleared entered in the date/time format.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY-HH:MM:SS	19
Location	Location or address of event.	Location	40
City	Address city.		13
Rep Dist	Reporting district of address filled in during geo-processing.	Code Type: RD	6
Fire Dist	Fire district.	Code Type: FD	6
Map Coordinates	Map coordinates of event location.	Display Only	20
MLI	Business master location index number (system-generated).	Numeric; Display Only	6
Dispatch Unit	Dispatch car/unit number assigned.		5
Officer	Officer identification number.	Code Type: O*	6
Asgnmnt	Officer assignment; uses AS code file, automatically filled in by system if blank, based on officer code.	Code Type: AS	4
Officer	Second officer identification number.	Code Type: O*	6
Asgnmnt	Second officer assignment: if this field is left blank, it will be generated by the system based on the officer code.	Code Type: AS	4
From Date	"From" side of date range.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY	10
From Time	"From" side of the incident occurrence time.	Time	4
To Date	"To" side of date range.	Date: MM-DD-YYYY	10
To Time	"To" side of the incident occurrence time.	Time	4
Business	Business name if business was victim.		40
Busn Location	Business location enter the standard address format.	Location	40
City	Business city business location city.		13
ZIP Code	Business zip code entered as either zip or zip+4 format i.e. 90210 or 90210-1234.	Zip Code	10
MLI	Master location index number (system-generated).	Numeric; Display Only	6
Cleared By	Cleared by cross reference to another dr used to indicate the dr which contains the arrest/book record which cleared this incident.		9
Clerk DID	Did of person updating incident.	Code Type: O*; Display Only	6
Agency	Agency identifier.	Display Only	4
Invest?	Investigation? (y/n): automatically filled in based on the nat-call code and/or a stat code of inv.	Yes or No	1

Field Name	Description	Edit	Length
Final Status	Final incident status (display only) updated by case management: open (open), clos (closed), unfd (unfounded), exca/excj (exception clearance by adult/juvenile).	Display Only	4
Final Date	Final incident status date display only field, updated by case management.	Display Only	10
# Ofc Kill Felon	Number of officers killed feloniously (display only) two digit numeric field indicating the number of officers killed feloniously during this incident.	Display Only	2
# Ofc Kill Nglt	Number of officers killed by negligence this is a two digit numeric field representing the number of officers killed by negligence.	Display Only	2
# Ofc Assaulted	Number of officers assaulted.	Display Only	2
Suspect Seq No	Offender/suspect sequence number.	Display Only	3
Victim Seq No	Victim sequence number.	Display Only	3
Arrest Seq No	Arrestee sequence number (system assigned).	Display Only	3

Meeting the Selection Criteria

Police Information Management System (PIMS) Aurora, Colorado

1.) Multi-state system

Yes, PIMS links users to national, regional and state databases, including NCIC, NLETS, CCIC and the MetroGang Task Force.

2.) System funded by the State at greater than \$4 million

No, as a local system, PIMS is funded primarily by the City of Aurora.

3.) System with a vertical cross-section of users

Yes, PIMS has a vertical cross-section of users, including law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, the City Manager's Office, the Colorado Department of Public Safety, CCIC, Federal agencies, etc.

4.) System funded largely by a municipal/local agency

Yes, PIMS is funded by the City of Aurora at approximately \$800,000 annually.

5.) System with a horizontal representation of users

Yes, PIMS has a horizontal representation of users, including users at the Aurora Police Department, City of Aurora and State agencies.

**NIJ (OST) INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 06/22/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of Interviewee: David Alston

Title: Information Systems Manger

Name of Information System: Police Information Management System (PIMS)

I. PROVIDING AGENCY INFORMATION

Agency Name: Aurora Police Department

Address: 15001 East Alameda Drive, Aurora, CO 80012

Principal Contact: David Alston

Telephone: (303) 739-6014

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

Check all capabilities that apply:

Criminal history	Crime analysis	Focused	Violent criminals	Narcotics trafficking	Gang track.	Wanted persons	Missing persons	Restrain. Order	Sex offender
XX	XX		XX			XX	XX	XX	XX

Parole/Release	Inmate tracking	Stolen vehicles	Stolen property	Stolen guns	Pawn shop	AFIS	CODIS	Cartridge	* Other
XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX				XX

Explain "Other"
Career Criminal tracking.

1. What categories of information are entered into the system? (circle all that apply)

- a) Incident Information
- b) Suspect Information
- c) Victim Data
- d) Arrestee Information
- e) Other (explain): Summons

2. What data is entered into the system? (circle all that apply and please provide printout, if possible)

- a) Name, Address, DOB
- b) Fingerprints
- c) Mugshot
- d) DNA
- e) Other (explain): Aliases

3. Where is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) At a Central Site
- b) At Remote Sites
- c) From Mobile Units
- d) All of the above

4. How is the information entered? (circle all that apply)

- a) Direct Data Entry
- b) Scanners
- c) Mobile Data Terminals
- d) All of the above
- e) Other (explain): _____

5. What hardware is being used? (circle all that apply)

- a) Mainframe Type _____
- b) Mini Type AS-400; KC 570 HP
- c) PC Network Type Compaq (400 mH)
- d) Other Type _____

6. What software is being used?

- a) Commercial Name: Versaterm Brand: _____
- b) Custom/In-house Name: _____ Brand: _____
- c) Other (explain): _____

7. If you rely on a service provider or contractor for maintenance or technical service of the system, how effective is the service provider? (circle one)

(1 = highly ineffective, 5 = highly effective)
1 2 3 4 5

Comments: 24-hour a day, 7-day a week technical support is very effective. Vendor holds an annual user meeting to discuss any issues. Also use Novell GroupWise for e-mail.

8. Describe security precautions designed to prevent tampering with the system.

- a) Password Security
- b) Tracer System
- c) Activity Logs
- d) Firewalls
- e) Proxy-server
- f) Audits
- g) Other (explain): _____

9. Identify the other law enforcement/criminal justice agencies that are linked to the System:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a) City/Municipal Systems | Name: IFIS (financial mgmt.), City of Aurora's GIS, CAD system, public utilities |
| b) State Systems | Name: CO DPS--CCIC |
| c) Regional Systems | Name: MetroGang Task Force |
| d) Federal Systems | Name: NCIC |
| e) Other | Name: _____ |

III. USER COMMUNITY INFORMATION

10. Who are the end users of the System?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prosecutors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement (check divisions): |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Courts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uniformed Police Personnel |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vice/Narcotics Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Criminal Justice Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Traffic Division |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal Agencies | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Juvenile/Gangs Investigations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other * | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Identification/Forensics |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Booking |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records Division |

* Explain "Other"

City Manager

Probation

Courts have access through CCH

11. Which of the above users have direct access to the System and which have indirect access?

Direct Access

All LE have unlimited access to data

Indirect Access

Non-CJ have access on a need-to-know basis, determined by the Chief.

By way of (circle all that apply):

- a) Terminals--PC's
- b) Laptops
- c) Mobile Data Terminals--in vehicles
- d) Internet
- e) Other (explain): _____

12. Who and how many individuals have the capability to enter information and data into the system? (circle all that apply)

<u>Who</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Providing Organization</u>
a) Civilian Clerks	25-30	Aurora Police Department
b) Sworn Officers	_____	_____
c) The Managing Organization	_____	_____
d) All System Users	_____	_____
e) Other	_____	_____

All entry of information is done through Clerks. Information is first cross-referenced by Records Dept. Aurora PD employs about 500 officers and 242 civilians. PIMS is "owned" by the City of Aurora, but in reality, run by the PD.

13. What role does a vendor play in training the above individuals and what level of training do those individuals possess?

a) Role of vendor in training:

Vendors train all users. A fee-for-service charge is applied.

b) Level of training:

There is initial basic training and annual updated training, plus additional training when an upgrade is performed. Also train-the-trainer. IT personnel are trained, as well as all users, including sworn officers, lab technicians and traffic patrol.

14. What policy-related input do the component jurisdictions have?

All component jurisdictions were part of the initial RFP when their input was considered. The vendor now has a system in place for recommending changes.

15. What information can be accessed through the System? (circle all that apply)

- a) *Component Jurisdiction Data*
 - b) *Statewide Data*
 - c) *National Data*
 - d) **Other (explain):** _____
-

16. Does the System duplicate any other current system or system under development of which you are aware? (If "yes" please answer a-e below.)
Yes, somewhat.**a) Name of duplicative system(s):**

CCIC

b) Are the systems compatible?

Yes.

c) Is data entered more than once for the same incident/event? Explain where/how:

Yes. The Detective Bureau, Special Assignments and Narcotics all maintain their own separate records as well as plug information into PIMS.

d) What is the nature of the duplication?

See (c) above.

e) Do you think there are ways to reduce redundancy?

Need to meet with CCIC on ways to reduce redundancy, as CJIS sets the State's standards. Also need a T-1 line to CCIC and to MetroGang.

17. What are the greatest benefits of the System to the user community?

- Capability to store all information at one central site.
- Easy of accessibility of data.
- Saves time. They just received a COPS MORE grant to study the time savings of this system.

18. Identify any limitations the system may have in providing information/services to the law enforcement/criminal justice community:

(1= low degree of concern
5= high degree of concern)

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Incompatibility with neighboring systems | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| No incompatibility w/in the City. | | | | | |
| b) Timeliness of information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Still working on timeliness. | | | | | |
| c) Accuracy of data/information | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| There is always the possibility of human error. | | | | | |
| d) Other (explain): | | | | | |
| All architectural requirements require compatibility with the City of Aurora. One problem is that the City of Denver uses GE and Aurora uses Motorola, which are not very compatible with each other. | | | | | |

19. In your opinion, what changes are needed to improve the system or the technology on which it operates?

- Hook up to the World Wide Web, the Internet and Virtual Private Networks as soon as possible. They are the future and needed now. He would prefer to run everything through the WWW or Internet, as opposed to how it's done now. All consistency/compatibility edits are automatically done for you. It's much quicker and easier. The technology exists today and we should be using it now.

IV. FUNDING INFORMATION

20. Who funds the System? (check all that apply):

<u>Source</u>	<u>Current Annual Funding</u>	<u>Developmental Funding</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal	small COPS MORE grant	minimal seed money
<input type="checkbox"/> State	\$ _____	\$ _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local	\$800,000	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> * Other	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Annual Funding	\$ _____	

Are personnel costs covered in the system budget? Yes No Don't Know

Are facility maintenance and energy costs included? Yes No Don't Know

Are user fees charged to access the system? Yes No

 If yes, are these fees annual or other? Annual * Other

* Explain "Other" _____

Name of Fiscal Officer for the System: **Jim Openshaun**

Phone: (303) 739-6507

21. Is there anything else you would like to add about the system or other written information you would like us to have?

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 06/22/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of System: Police Information Management System

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Jerry Ceja

Title: Marshall

Assignment: City of Aurora

Agency /Department: City of Aurora

Address: 15001 E. Alameda Drive, Aurora, CO 80012

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) Accessibility
- b) Ease of use
- c) Time constraints
- d) Other (explain): _____

2. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes.

a) What is the interval from query to reply?

When the system is up, it's immediate.

b) How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?

Very valuable.

c) Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?

Yes.

d) Can you use the information to solve problems?

Yes, especially with aliases.

3. Is the System reliable? (i.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)**a) Always****b) Sometimes--problem lies in the Marshall's network, not the PD's****a) Seldom****b) Never**

What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

4. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site--only one computer for 5 employees
- e) Other (explain): Could use a text section for narrative

5. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

Allows us to print a color photo instantly, that we use to positively identify persons we need to bring in.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

The system is also useful to help us serve warrants and for judges to have positive identification of persons.

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 06/22/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of System: Police Information Management System

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Debbie Gallegos

Title: Lead Clerk

Assignment: Records

Agency /Department: Aurora Police Department

Address: 15001 E. Alameda Drive, Aurora, CO 80012

Phone: (303) 739-6050

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) **Accessibility**
- b) **Ease of use**
- c) **Time constraints**
- d) **Other (explain):** Required to use it.

2. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?

Yes.

a) **What is the interval from query to reply?**

Immediate.

b) **How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?**

Very useful. I plug in names and the system tells me if that person has been involved in any criminal activity.

c) **Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?**

Yes.

d) **Can you use the information to solve problems?**

Yes.

3. Is the System reliable? (i.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) **Always**
- b) **Sometimes**
- c) **Seldom**
- d) **Never**

What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

4. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site--only one computer for 5 employees
- e) Other (explain): _____

5. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?
Without the system she would have no job.

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

**NIJ (OST) USER COMMUNITY INTERVIEW SHEET
LAW ENFORCEMENT MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL
INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Date of Interview: 06/22/99

Conducted by: Lisa Hecker & Clay Taylor

Name of System: Police Information Management System

I. AGENCY/DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Name of Interviewee: Steve Conner

Title: Police Officer

Assignment: Patrol

Agency /Department: Aurora Police Department

Address: 15001 E. Alameda Drive, Aurora, CO 80012

II. SYSTEM INFORMATION

1. How often do you use the System?

- a) More than once a day
- b) Once a day
- c) Once a week
- d) Once a month
- e) Quarterly
- f) Other (explain): _____

2. Why do (don't) you use the System?

- a) **Accessibility**
- b) **Ease of use**
- c) **Time constraints**
- d) **Other (explain): Don't use it too often because it is not compatible with their mobile system.**

3. Is the data you receive from the System useful to you in your job?
Not directly useful.

- a) **What is the interval from query to reply?**
When queries are high priority, the time is 2-3 minutes; when queries are not high priority, the time is 15-20 minutes.
- b) **How valuable is the information in terms of content, completeness, and accuracy?**
Very useful and very detailed. He usually queries people identifications.
- c) **Does it assist you in identifying criminal offenders?**
Yes.
- d) **Can you use the information to solve problems?**
Yes.

4. Is the System reliable? (i.e., Is it down too often to be useful?)

- a) **Always**
- b) **Sometimes--it tends to crash during the late shift.**
- c) **Seldom**
- d) **Never**

What happens to complaints you have about the System?

- a) Someone always looks into them and action is taken--but it can take some time.
- b) Complaints are often overlooked, but when they are investigated action is taken
- c) Complaints are seldom looked into and action is rarely taken
- d) Nothing occurs
- e) I don't know

5. What would you change about the System to make it work better for you?

- a) Make it more user friendly
- b) Add data elements
- c) Provide more information (such as): _____
- d) Bring the information closer to my work site
- e) Other (explain): Would re-format the data. Some of the mandatory fields are unnecessary.

6. What is the greatest benefit of the System to you in your job?

8. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the System?

- He still has to work through a second person, which is an extra, time consuming step.
- The system is not paperless in the least, as was promised.
- No one ever asked him what he would like the system to do for him in his job.